

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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SAKURAUCHI: TEXTBOOKS MUST REFLECT 'DEEP REGRET'

OW120935 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Thursday Japan's school textbooks should reflect the country's deep regret about the military occupation of Korea between 1910 and 1945. If they do not reflect such regret at present, the government should do something to correct the situation without delay, Sakurauchi said at a news conference.

He said "deep regret" was expressed in a 1965 Japan-South Korea joint communique issued at the end of prolonged negotiations to restore diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Seoul.

Statement to ROK

OW111257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug 11, KYODO -- The government will express its "sincere efforts" in a statement to South Korea Friday to settle the current growing dispute over Japan's revised school textbooks which Koreans say "distorted" Japan's military activities in Korea before and during World War II.

The sources said the government gesture is aimed at calming down South Korea's anti-Japan public sentiment that has been building up toward the August 15 anniversary of its national liberation from Japan's 35-year colonial rule in 1945.

The sources said the statement will be issued by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi or Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa.

Film on China War Approved

OW111201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 11, KYODO -- The Education Ministry now recommends that public school students ought to see a movie jointly produced by Japanese and Chinese which unequivocally depicts the Sino-Japanese war as an act of Japanese aggression in China. The ministry's appreciation, which contradicts its unbending stand on the textbook revision issue, was made known to the parties concerned Wednesday.

Attention had been focused on how the ministry assesses the film, following criticism by China and South Korea of the ministry's revised history textbooks which describe Japanese "aggression" in those countries during and before World War II as a mere "advance."

The film, tentatively titled "The Game Yet Finished," vividly describes mass atrocities and pillage committed by the former Japanese Army against Chinese, and gives the exact number of Chinese victims. It was co-produced by Yasuyoshi Tokuma, president of the Toko Tokuma Production Co., and Wang Yang of the Beijing Film Studio as the first joint work to commemorate the 10th anniversary of restored diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The film starts with a scene of a Japanese "go" player fighting his Chinese rival. The son of the Chinese falls into love with the daughter of the Japanese, but their romance is destroyed by the scars of war. It is to be released in Japan by Toho Co. through its theaters throughout the country in mid-September.

The majority members of a screening division of an advisory organ to the Education Ministry praised the film as an educationally-recommended one after a preview August 5. Supporters then separating the textbook controversy from the film world, emphasized that the movie places high values on peace and love of mankind.

Education Minister Heiji Ogawa later endorsed their appraisal.

If a film is recommended as in this case by the Education Ministry, teachers are allowed to take their students to theaters as part of civics education.

SAKURAUCHI MEETS PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN TOKYO

JW120633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi criticized Israel for its military incursion into Lebanon at a meeting Thursday with Fathi Abdul Hamid, director of the Tokyo office of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and representatives of the Arab diplomatic corps in Tokyo. This was the first official meeting between a Japanese foreign minister and a PLO representative present with members of the Arab diplomatic group.

The meeting held at the Foreign Ministry indicated Japan was taking an increasingly pro-Arab diplomatic stand on the Middle East situation. Sakurauchi criticized Israel for its military attacks in Lebanon and called for immediate suspension of such actions, while saying that the PLO should sit as a key party in talks for a settlement of the Middle East dispute. Hamid appreciated U.S. Mid East Envoy Philip Habib's mediation efforts which he said took the Lebanese and PLO positions into account.

When requested that Japan should make efforts internationally for recognition of the PLO, Sakurauchi said Japan's stand giving importance to the PLO remained unchanged. The Arab envoys asked Japan to make political efforts for a settlement of the Middle East conflict and not merely take a bystander's attitude. Sakurauchi said Japan would continue its efforts to make Israel suspend its military actions in the forum of the United Nations.

Present at the meeting were Hamid and the ambassadors of Syria, Iraq and Sudan.

MANIFESTO FROM RED ARMY LEADER RECEIVED FROM BEIRUT

OW120129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Four Japanese magazines and leftist newspapers have received copies of a 20,000-word manifesto penned by Fusako Shigenobu, 36-year-old leader of the Japanese Red Army, in Beirut at the end of June. The document, written in a cramped hand on 19 pages of report paper, is dated June 28, but was mailed July 21 in Milan, Italy.

Authorities say the manifesto is the first known publication by the Red Army, headquartered in Lebanon, since the Israeli invasion of the Middle Eastern country. The Red Army's two regular publications, the Japanese-language JINMIN TSUSHIN and the English-language SOLIDARITY, have not been published since the Israeli assault began.

A letter to the editors accompanying the manuscript apologizes for the haste with which it was written in the besieged Lebanese capital. The text itself is full of reference to the confusion and grim state of Beirut in the face of Israeli attacks.

Yasuhisa Tazaki, editor of CONVERSATIONS magazine, said his publication will carry the full text in several installments. "It's a fine indictment of the inhumanity of Zionist Israel," Tazaki said, adding Shigenobu apparently asked a Japanese leaving Beirut to mail the document for her.

In the document, the radical leader calls on Japanese anti-nuclear and pro-disarmament demonstrators to support the "inextinguishable Palestinian movement."

MITSUBISHI TO EXPORT BORING MACHINES TO PRC

OW120628 Tokyo KYODO in English 0551 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said Thursday it has received a 370 million yen (\$1.4 million) order for three boring machines from the China National Technical Corporation for delivery in October.

The company said the machines, capable of both slant and vertical boring, will be used to construct main railway bridges for a railway line to be built between Beijing and Quinhuangdo to facilitate coal transportation from a mine in Shanxi Province. It is one of five construction projects China is promoting with yen loans from the governmental Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. Mitsubishi, with a more than 50 percent of the domestic boring machine market, said this is the first export of such machines to China.

MACHINERY EXPORTS DECREASE IN FIRST HALF YEAR

OW120524 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Japan's machinery exports in the first half of this year decreased 4.3 percent from the year-earlier level to \$47,843.7 million on a customs clearance basis, the Japan Machinery Exporters Association announced Thursday.

The association blamed the decline on a combination of various factors, including the global recession, decreased oil revenue in oil producing countries, swelling debts in non-oil producing developing nations, the readjustment of China's economic programs and voluntary export restraints by manufacturers against the backdrop of trade frictions with other countries. As a result, the association said, the share of machinery in Japan's total exports in the first half of this year -- \$71.14 billion -- declined 0.5 percentage point from the comparable period of last year to 67.3 percent.

Of the total, heavy machinery, such as motor vehicles, industrial machinery, heavy-duty electric machinery and industrial vehicles, accounted for \$32.4 billion, down 2.5 percent, and light machinery including home electric appliances and office equipment, \$15.4 billion, 7.8 percent. Itemwise, motor vehicles (including parts) decreased 6.6 percent, machine tools 17.7 percent, industrial machinery 23.1 percent, home electric appliances 3.3 percent. Exports to North America increased 3.2 percent but those to West Europe decreased 7.4 percent and those to China plummeted 61.9 percent.

VLSI COSMIC RAY EXPOSURE TESTS TO BE CONDUCTED

OW120100 Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug 12, KYODO -- Two governmental research institutes, aiming to develop VLSI (very large scale integrated circuits) not vulnerable to cosmic rays, will conduct a joint cosmic ray exposure test on CMOS, bipolar and NMOS RAM (random access memory) chips in mid-September, it was revealed Thursday. The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp, (NTT)'s Mushashino electric communication laboratory and the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science will conduct the test -- the first of its kind to be undertaken in Japan -- September 17 or 18 off Sanriku, Iwate Prefecture, northeastern Japan, a laboratory spokesman said.

A big balloon carrying a microprocessor and equipment containing close to 400 such RAM chips will be flown to an altitude of 20,000 to 30,000 meters for 20 to 40 hours for that test, the spokesman said. He said the aim is to check how information of such memories will be upset when they are exposed to cosmic rays, especially heavy ion particles, such as the iron group. The extent to which such information will be upset will be recorded on magnetic type on line printer at the ground control center, he said. The memories to be tested will include 1- and 4-kilobit CMOS static RAM, 4-kilobit bipolar static RAM, 16-kilobit NMOS static RAM and 64-kilobit NMOS dynamic RAM, according to the spokesman.

CPRF MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM TAE-CHUNG KIDNAPPING

SK120120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 CMT 10 Aug 82

[Statement by Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the DPRK Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland -- read by announcer]

[Text] Already 9 years have elapsed since South Korean democratic personage Kim Tae-chung was illegally kidnapped in Japan as a result of a wicked plot of the U.S. imperialists. Abducted back to South Korea, Kim Tae-chung has suffered from all sorts of repression and harsh suppression by the puppet Pak Chong-hui clique and the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique. Even today, he remains shackled, languishing in an intolerable jail cell.

According to news reports, Kim Tae-chung is physically unable to move about freely as a result of harsh torture and is in a dangerous situation, not knowing when he will die.

Expressing my deep concern over the fate of Kim Tae-chung, who is facing death, and over the danger approaching him, I strongly condemn the tyrannical, repressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring directed to Kim Tae-chung, regarding their acts as an intolerable challenge to the South Korean people, who are aspiring for independence, democracy and reunification, and to the fair social opinion of the world demanding the release and acquittal of Kim Tae-chung and restoration of his original status.

The scheme of lawless suppression against Kim Tae-chung, who demanded peaceful reunification, is a clear evidence that the U.S. imperialists do not want democratic development in South Korea or the reunification of Korea. The U.S. imperialists do not care about human rights and democracy. Their only interest is in maintaining their colonial rule based on fascist dictatorship. The U.S. imperialists never hesitate to trample upon the South Korean people's rights and lives, and they commit any kind of ignominious, barbarous acts for their colonial rule.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists have been bent on destroying democratic and patriotic forces aspiring for reunification, which are deemed to be dangerous elements to their colonial rule.

Following national liberation, when Yo Un-yong tried to reunify the fatherland through collaboration with us, the U.S. imperialists assassinated him and fabricated the Syngman Rhee regime, and then they assassinated Kim Ku, who had struggled to establish a unified government on the basis of North-South negotiations and opposed the establishment of a single puppet in South Korea.

In the postwar period, when Cho Pongam was popular among the people for his efforts in line with his slogan of peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists arrested and murdered him, resorting to force in order to maintain the Syngman Rhee regime when it was faced with a crisis.

What is more, when the puppet Syngman Rhee regime was toppled by the 19 April popular uprising and as the spirit for democracy and peaceful reunification rapidly grew in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists encouraged Pak Chong-hui, trained by the U.S. CIA, to stage a military coup d'etat and had him eventually establish a fascist military dictatorship.

The kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung was a product of the U.S. imperialists' political plot to maintain their weak colonial rule in South Korea and to fabricate two Koreas.

Ten years ago, when the spirit of reunification grew to unprecedented heights in South Korea following the announcement of the 4 July North-South joint communique, the U.S. imperialists, embarrassed at this, instigated the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique to fabricate the notorious Yusin system and blocked the road for democracy and reunification. They had the traitorous Pak Chong-hui commit an act of international terrorism against Kim Tae-chung, who had been engaged in just activities for the social democratization of South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country.

While paying lipservice to human rights in South Korea and expressing concern over the treatment of Kim Tae-chung, the U.S. imperialists actually were making a show to mislead public opinion.

Following the 26 October incident, in which the traitorous Pak Chong-hui was eradicated, the mass struggle to achieve independence, democracy and reunification grew in South Korea. Faced with this, the U.S. imperialists tried to maintain the crumbling colonial ruling system by resorting to a fascist military dictatorship far more tyrannical than the Yusin dictatorship.

On 17 May 1980, martial law was expanded throughout the whole nation of South Korea and fascist attacks against the democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and the South Korean people demanding democracy and reunification began. This was in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' scenario.

Instigating their well-trained stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligan group, they even charged Kim Tae-chung, who was in a prison cell, with responsibility for the Kwangju massacre and tried and punished him on preposterous charges, such as sedition and procommunism, thus unscrupulously committing intolerable acts.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists had the Chon Tu-hwan ring commute Kim Tae-chung's death sentence to life imprisonment and then to 20 years in prison was a deceptive trick designed to appease raging public protest at home and abroad and to mislead public opinion.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the wicked stranglers of the South Korean people's human rights and democracy and that they are the vicious enemies of peaceful reunification. At the same time, these facts clearly show that neither solution to the human rights issue, nor social democratization nor peaceful reunification can be hoped for as long as the U.S. imperialists continue their colonial rule and as long as they continue schemes to intervene in the internal affairs of South Korea. The U.S. imperialists should cease criminal acts making Kim Tae-chung a victim of their colonial rule and abandon their foolish dream of indefinitely continuing their colonial rule in South Korea. They should look squarely at the reality of South Korea where the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is raging and return to their den before meeting stronger protests from the South Korean people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should abandon its traitorous acts of prolonging its dirty life in exchange for suppressing democratic personables such as Kim Tae-chung and patriotic people in South Korea and maintaining the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea. It should immediately step down from the power it usurped at bayonet point.

We are firmly convinced that the South Korean people will stage a more vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for independence to force the U.S. troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea and to put an end to their colonial rule and maneuvers to interfere in the internal affairs of South Korea and that they will continue a tenacious struggle for the immediate release of all the democratic personages such as Kim Tae-chung and illegally imprisoned political prisoners.

10 August 1980, Pyongyang

VRPR ASSAILS SENTENCES GIVEN PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK111334 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Amid the strong protest, opposition and denunciation of people at home and abroad demanding a halt to the unjust trial of those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural

center in Pusan and their unconditional and immediate release, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, at the Pusan District Court on 11 August, committed a fascist outrage by handing down capital and severe punishments to 16 of them.

An atrocity was committed by handing down death penalties for Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang; life terms for Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok; 15-year prison terms for Yu Sung-yol, Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui; 3-year prison term with 3-year suspension of rights for priest Choe Ki-sik, director of the Wonju Diocese of the Catholic Church; and 5 to 7-year prison terms for the others, including Pak Hyon-sik.

This is an undisguised challenge to people at home and abroad calling for the reversal of the unjust sentences of capital and heavy punishment for those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and demanding their unconditional and immediate release. This is an intolerable crime running counter to the anti-U.S. and independence struggle.

The 16 persons involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan who were sentenced to capital and heavy punishments by the Chon Tu-hwan group are patriots who, with a firm resolve for the anti-U.S. and national salvation struggle, had engaged in just activities for the dignity and sovereignty of the nation.

Their bold acts reflected the unanimous aspiration and desire of our masses, who do not want to live life under U.S. colonial slavery. Indeed, their acts were an eruption of the accumulated enmity and indignation against the U.S. aggressors, who have continued an illegal occupation of this soil for 37 years and imposed countless misfortunes and disasters on our masses.

Those involved in the arson clearly demonstrated in court the motive for the arson and their anti-U.S. conviction by saying that charges that they were sympathizers with communists clamored about by the authorities were a fraud fabricated through torture. They demonstrated that they set fire to the U.S. cultural center to let people at home and abroad know about their protest against the United States, which has continued its illegal occupation of South Korea and imposed the yoke of colonial slavery on the people there.

It is by all means patriotic and sagacious to rise in the resistance struggle with surging indignation against the U.S. aggressors, who are running amok with plunder and massacre, occupying another's land across the ocean and enforcing the tragedy of national division. They are attempting to make South Korea their permanent colony. Thus, those involved in the arson are not guilty and should not suffer punishment.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique imprisoned them and handed down death penalties and severe punishments at the murderous trial. This is indeed an intolerable criminal act which could not be perpetrated by anyone but such a filthy stooge of the U.S. imperialists and peerless fascist tyrant as the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is scheming to threaten our masses who aspire for anti-U.S. independence by handing down death penalties and severe punishments to detainees, charging them with unjust crimes. It is also attempting to justify its bestial repression of the patriotic masses. However, this is a preposterous fantasy. The strength of our masses aspiring independence is stronger than bayonets and guns. The vigorous trend of anti-U.S. independence throughout South Korea cannot be stopped.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop treacherous acts to win the favor of the U.S. masters and maintain its filthy life under their support by betraying the fellow countrymen and punishing the patriotic masses in collusion with outside forces. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately reverse the unjust court judgment for those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center and release all of the detainees immediately and unconditionally.

If the Chon Ju-hwan clique moves ahead, in defiance of protests and denunciation at home and abroad, to punish the patriotic masses who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle, it cannot escape a more miserable fate than previous dictators, who were destroyed after perpetrating treacherous acts and relying on outside forces.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES VARIOUS WORLD LEADERS

Singapore's President Nair

SK082223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 8 sent a message of greetings to Chengara Veetil Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore, on the occasion of the national day of the republic. The message reads:

I warmly congratulate Your Excellency, your government and people on national day of the Republic of Singapore on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in the common interests of the two peoples and the peoples of the non-aligned countries.

Jordan's King Husayn

SK101535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 10 to Husayn the first, king of Jordan, on the national day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The message reads:

I warmly congratulate Your Majesty and your people on the national day of your country.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in the work for national prosperity and you good health.

Somali Party General Secretary

SK071535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on August 6 sent a message of greetings to Mohamed Siad Barre upon his reelection as general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. The message read:

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the entire party members and in my own, extend warm congratulations to you upon the successful holding of the second congress of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and your reelection as general secretary there. Your reelection as general secretary at your party congress this time is a manifestation of deep confidence of your people in you.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you new success in your responsible work for implementing the decisions of the congress and you good health.

RALLY MARKS CHANGSONG CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

Yun Ki-pok Report

SK090451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- A meeting for commemorating the 20th anniversary of the historic Changsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held on August 8 at the Changsong County house of culture. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was placed on the platform of the meeting.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Yim Hyong-ku, Kim Pyong-yol, Yom Chae-man, Pyon Chang-pok, Kim Pong-chu, Choe Tae-pok and other personages concerned, functionaries of local party and power organs, economic bodies and working people's organizations and working people in Changsong County.

Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., WPK, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said that 20 years ago the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song built Changsong County, one of the most remote mountain areas in our country, into a model for radically improving the livelihood of the farmers in the mountain areas and convened a joint conference of local party and economic functionaries in Changsong to generalize the experiences throughout the county and made there the historic speech "Let Us Radically Improve the People's Living Standards by Strengthening the Pole of the County and Further Developing Local Industry and Agriculture."

He said: The Changsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries was a historic meeting which marked a new milestone in evenly developing at fast pace all the areas and rural villages of our country and rapidly enhancing the living standards of the people including the farmers in the mountainous areas, and thereby removing the difference between towns and countryside and expediting socialist and communist construction.

Giving his repeated on-the-spot guidance to Changsong County from long ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the peasants could be well off in such remote mountain areas as Changsong County, too, and brightly indicated the direction to be followed by Changsong County and energetically led the county to successfully carry it into reality. Under his wise guidance a great change has taken place in Changsong, once known as the most backward and poor out-of-the-way mountain area in the past. All the mountains in Changsong have turned into golden mountains and valleys into valleys of stock breeding teeming with flocks of animals and the grain output rapidly increased to turn the county from a grain-deficit area into an area with surplus grain and, with the appearance of a number of local industrial factories using inexhaustible local raw material resources, and a solid supply base successfully producing various consumer goods for itself has taken shape in the county.

The historic Changsong joint conference was a meeting which marked an occasion of an epochal turn in developing all the areas of the country and expediting socialist and communist construction by generalizing all over the country the shining model for local economic and cultural development set up the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song over a long period in Changsong County.

At the Changsong joint conference the great leader comprehensively analyzed and reviewed the experiences gained in Changsong County and set forth a programmatic task to all the counties of the country to follow this example.

Recalling that at the joint conference he propounded his unique idea of the position and role of the county as the regional unit and base in socialist and communist construction and laid down the tasks to develop the local industry to a higher stage and accelerate the technical revolution and cultural revolution in the countryside, the reporter stressed: The unique idea and policy set forth by the great leader at the joint conference are a bright beacon and a militant banner that opened a broader road of hastening the complete victory of socialism and advancing to communism at fast pace in our country. The unique idea and policy advanced by him at the historic Changsong joint conference have been brilliantly embodied thanks to the energetic guidance of our glorious party centre.

After the Changsong joint conference our party centre deeply acquainted itself with the successes registered in local industrial factories and rural economy in Changsong, Sakju, Pyokdong and other areas of North Pyongan Province and in the people's life and, on this basis, has further enriched and developed the great leader's idea and theory of the position and role of the county in socialist and communist construction.

The local industry of our country has developed to a very high stage in the vigorous endeavors to implement the idea and policy put forward by the great leader at the Changsong joint conference. Over the past 20 years the number of the local industrial factories in each county have grown from 11 to more than 20 on an average and their production has augmented 14.7 times in our country and today our local industry takes a very great share in the nation's production of mass consumption goods and in the total state budgetary revenue.

The historic turn which has taken place in the efforts to create a model in Changsong and generalize the experiences throughout the country in the past 20 years is entirely a shining fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and a convincing proof of the great vitality of our party's policy of strengthening the role of the county and developing local industry and rural economy and thus enhancing the people's living standards.

Press Editorials

SK080924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0912 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate editorials to the 20th anniversary of the Changsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries held in August 1962.

20 years ago the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song splendidly built up Changsong County located in a mountainous area of North Pyongan Province in the northwest of the country and developed the local industry and rural economy in conformity with the geographical features to set an example in radically improving the people's living and convened the Changsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries to generalize it.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial says: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the conference advanced a unique idea on the position and role of the county in the building of socialism and communism and a revolutionary idea and policies on steadily raising the people's living standard by effectively using all the local reserves and possibilities to the maximum and developing the local industry and rural economy in a comprehensive and diverse way.

These unique idea and policies embody the demand of the chuche idea for solving all the problems by one's own efforts in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country and in the interests of one's people; they are a blueprint carrying a far-reaching plan to turn all the areas of the country into a paradise of abundance through the exploitation of all the resources, large and small, and a programmatic guideline to be held fast to by our party and people.

A great turn has taken place in the work of all our counties and development of local economy and culture along the road brightly indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Changsong joint conference and the local industry in particular has developed by leaps and bounds. Our local industry started from scratch. But each county has now an average of more than 20 modern local industrial factories. They have solid bases of natural resources and industrial raw materials on which they have increased the variety and quantity of products and greatly improved their quality. Today our local industry, therefore, occupies an important place in the production of mass consumption goods and holds a big share in the nation's total industrial output.

Rural economy has rapidly developed in all local areas through the application of the chuche-based farming method and particularly agriculture and stockbreeding have been combined together and mountains have been used in a comprehensive way in in-between and mountainous areas with the result that the material and cultural living standards of the local people have risen to a high level.

The far-reaching plan unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Changsong joint conference is being brought into full bloom and brilliantly embodied under the revolutionary leadership of our party. Our party has further developed and enriched the idea and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the county's position and role and is energetically leading the work for making the ideas and policies put forward at the Changsong joint conference display greater vitality.

Our reality and experiences prove that when the policies of the Changsong joint conference are firmly adhered to under the leadership of the party and the leader, the people in whatever out-of-the-way area can be so well off as in the plain area or town and an epochal turn be effected in the development of local economy and culture, stresses the editorial.

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES MESSAGES ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH

From Mali, Austria, Ghana

SK061028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA) -- The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages or letters of solidarity from various countries during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. On the occasion of this month messages and letters extended most heartfelt greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In a letter sent on behalf of the attendants of a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people held in Bamako, Abdul Tierno Diallo, chairman of the Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said: Considering that to put an end to the interference of outside forces in South Korea and realize genuine democratisation of South Korean society is a pre-requisite to the reunification of Korea, we present at the meeting strongly demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and an end to the South Korean authorities' brutal suppression of the South Korean youth, students and people who are struggling for freedom, human rights and democracy.

Availing ourselves of this glorious opportunity, we express once again full support and solidarity for the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

We will make all our efforts in the future to further strengthen the movement of solidarity with the Korean people fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A message from Dr. Friedebert Kollmann, chairman of the Austrian Jurists Union for Defence of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, says: We strongly demand the United States to withdraw its aggression forces from South Korea unconditionally and immediately and take its dirty hands of interference off Korea at once. We resolutely hold that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists of South Korea must step down at once from "power" and South Korean society be democratized. We will make all efforts to make voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and opposing the United States interference in the internal affairs of Korea ring out loudly as ever from among broad segments of people of Austria.

We are firmly convinced that under Your Excellency's brilliant leadership the heroic Korean people will certainly reunify the divided country independently and successfully build Korea, a powerful country of chuche.

In a letter sent on behalf of the attendants of a Ghana national meeting of solidarity with the Korean people held in Accra during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, chairman of the meeting Dr. M.M. Owusu Ansah said: We believe that under the outstanding and seasoned leadership of Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, the heroic Korean people will surely reunify the country independently and peacefully in the near future, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem.

For 40 years of life you, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, have led the Korean people along the road of victory to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Bright is the future of the Korean people under the seasoned guidance of you the dear leader. We are firmly convinced that the heroic Korean people will certainly realize their desire to wholeheartedly attend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in a unified country.

A message from Mwerikande Alexandre, chairman of the Rwandan Committee of Support for the Reunification of Korea, says: Our committee believes that the Korean people will surely reunify the country independently and peacefully by means of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo.

Messages and letters wished the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

From Guyana, Burma, St Lucia

SK090440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from various countries on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war. The messages extend warmest felicitations and militant greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on this anniversary.

Eduin James, chairman of the Guyana Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification, says in his message: The shining victory won by the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war was a great military miracle previously unknown in the war history and a world-wide event which ushered in a new era in the national liberation struggle in colonies and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

This shining victory was entirely a result of the outstanding and tested guidance of the great leader, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist. The great exploits and precious experiences achieved by the great leader in the fatherland liberation war inspire to victory the world revolutionary people who are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

U Aung Je, chairman of the Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, says in his message: The U.S. imperialists, failing to draw a lesson from the defeat they sustained in the Korean war and withdraw from South Korea, are persisting in the manoeuvres of aggression and war. All the developments in Korea vividly show that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists never changes. If the danger of war is to be prevented in Korea and peace and security be preserved in Asia and the rest of the world, the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists must be terminated. I demand that the U.S. authorities discontinue their reckless arms buildup and play with fire and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their troops and means of war. The reunification of Korea must be achieved in accordance with the three principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

The chairman of the St. Lucian Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People, notes: The precious feats and experiences achieved by the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war serve as a pabulum of revolution for the world revolutionary people in their struggle to put the final end to imperialism and colonialism and build a new independent and progressive society.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express full support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and firmly believe that the friendly Korean people under Your Excellency's wise guidance will achieve national reunification in the near future and the day will surely come when they will lead a happy life.

They wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

From South Asia, Latin America

SK101114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA) -- The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received solidarity messages and letters from various countries during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The messages and letters extend militant greetings to him and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Ashton Phillips, chairman of the Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of Guyana, in his message, says: The Korean people, in the war of three years forced upon them by the U.S. imperialists, defeated the numerical and technical superiority of the enemy with politico-ideological and strategic and tactical superiority, thus showing to the world people that the decisive factor of victory in a war did not lay in the superiority in weapon and technique but in the strength of the popular masses who struggle, united in one body, conscious of the justice of their revolutionary cause.

The Korean people are today showing a world-wide example on the front of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle under the outstanding leadership of you respected leader.

D.P. Maheshwari, chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations, in a letter sent by him on behalf of the attendants of a solidarity meeting organized in New Delhi by the federation, says: The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people and an urgent task which does not brook a moment's delay.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are running wild in the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war in Korea and creating grave difficulties in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops be withdrawn immediately from South Korea with all their destruction weapons, the freedom of activities be guaranteed to all the political parties and public organisations in South Korea and the democratisation of the South Korean society be realized.

We actively support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

The attendants of a solidarity meeting of Pakistan held in Lahore on the occasion of June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle say in their letter: We are following with deep concern the current situation of the Korean Peninsula where the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are scheming to provoke another war and seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea.

We denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime. We condemn their manoeuvres as an act going against the trend of the present era in which whole mankind demands chajusong (independence) and opposes dependence. We demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea with their all destructive weapons.

Luis Manuel de Araujo, president of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism, in his solidarity message says: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and is struggling for their realisation. The South Korean authorities, however, oppose those reasonable proposals. They submit to the imperialists, serving for their interests, not for the interests of the Korean people desirous of reunification. The Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism expresses positive support and encouragement to the constructive reunification proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. We decide to devote our all, in the future, too, to the cause of Kimilsongism and the propagation of the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The messages and letters wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

KWP PUBLISHES BOOK ON KIM CHONG-IL PERSONALITY

SK101529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA) -- The publishing house of the Workers Party of Korea brought out a book telling about the great personality of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The book, titled "Great Personality," is widely read among the people.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader of our party and our people who personifies in himself on the loftiest level all the noble traits to be possessed of by the leader of the people. He is adorning the glorious and brilliant era of chuche with his seasoned leadership, fully inheriting the revolutionary ideas, outstanding leadership ability and noble communist virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Every page of the revolutionary history of the dear leader is recorded with immortal stories about noble communist virtues which are cherished deep in the hearts of our people to be conveyed from generation to generation.

The book contains some of many stories telling about his noble virtues. Carried in the book, consisting of seven chapters, are stories about his clairvoyance, seeing into the distant future of the times and mankind, peerless grit, indefatigable zeal and vigor leading the revolution along a straight path to victory, racing against the time, his warm love for the people and broad magnanimity, noble revolutionary fidelity and modest, simple and popular character, etc.

Standing at the head of the revolution and construction, the dear leader brightly illumines with his brilliant intelligence the road to be followed by our people. He regards the popular masses as a genuine teacher and always says that he is a son of the working people. He is always frank with people and shares bitters and sweets with them, deeply understands them and cares for them with a warm affection. This popular character is great force making the people race against the time.

The dear leader is a benefactor of political life who embraces functionaries and working people in his bosom of love and brings them up to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type. He trusts functionaries as revolutionary comrades, and teaches them in principle so that they may not miss even a step at their revolutionary posts but march ahead along a straight path.

He warmly loves the people, bestows unbounded benevolence upon them and looks after their life down to details with a paternal affection. Carried in the book are many emotional stories.

BRIEFS

PRC TABLE TENNIS TEAM -- Pyongyang, August 4 -- The August 1 men's and women's table tennis teams of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left here for home on August 4 by train. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 4 Aug 82 SK]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- Pyongyang, August 4 -- A working plan for scientific cooperation between the Academy of Sciences of our country and the Polish Academy of Sciences for 1982-1983 was signed in Warsaw on July 26, according to a report. The plan was signed by Chu Sung-sop, first vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of our country, and Jan Kostszewski, vice-president of the Polish Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 4 Aug 82 SK]

SWISS AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- Pyongyang, August 4 -- Werner Sigg, ambassador of the Swiss Confederation to our country, left here for home on August 3 by plane at the recall of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 3 Aug 82 SK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEXICO -- Pyongyang, August 9 -- The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Han Ik-su returned home on August 8 by plane after attending a symposium on the question of Korean reunification organized by the socio-economic study centre of the Third World in Mexico. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 9 Aug 82 SK]

KNRC URGES RESUMPTION OF NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK120523 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Korean National Red Cross statement issued 12 August and read by KNRC President Yu Chang-sun -- recorded]

[Text] Today marks the 11th anniversary of the 12 August Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] proposal for holding the North-South Red Cross talks.

Eleven years ago today, the KNRC advocated the search for dispersed families in the North and South from a humanitarian viewpoint and proposed to the North Korean side to hold the North-South Red Cross talks to realize this.

In line with this KNRC proposal, talks were started between the North and South for the first time since the national territory was divided a quarter century before and even a direct telephone line breaking the hard barrier of division was established, thus causing the dispersed families in the North and South to look forward to meeting their separated families again and making the entire nation in the North and South buoyant with expectations for the fatherland's unification. This notwithstanding, the North Korean side ruthlessly frustrated the ardent wishes of the entire nation by unilaterally announcing the suspension of the North-South talks on 28 August 1973.

In spite of the North Korean side's suspension of the talks, the KNRC has constantly urged the North Korean Red Cross Society to unconditionally resume the North-South Red Cross talks in conformity with the ardent wishes of the 10 million dispersed families and the entire nation. Moreover, the KNRC has made a proposal for carrying out as a pilot project a plan to locate aged parents by which the dispersed families would confirm their addresses and whether or not their aged parents are still living. Following this, the KNRC suggested, one after another, exchanges of photos of families, exchanges of visiting groups for paying tribute to ancestral graves, establishment of a meeting place and a place for mail exchanges at Panmunjom. To achieve a breakthrough for resumption of the suspended talks, the KNRC has several times proposed meetings between the two sides' chief delegates to the North-South Red Cross talks and meetings between the presidents of the two sides' Red Cross societies.

However, none of these efforts by the KNRC has been realized owing to the North Korean side's rejection. If the North Korean side has the slightest intention of solving the problems facing the dispersed families in a humanitarian fashion, the above issues, which our side has persistently cried out for, can surely be resolved.

In this connection, in order to consult and solve the problems facing the 10 million dispersed families, I again urge the North Korean Red Cross Society to agree to the unconditional resumption of the North-South Red Cross talks.

I think that the direct telephone line, which has already been established in Seoul and Pyongyang in line with the agreement between the two sides' Red Cross societies, should be resumed and that the function of the liaison office for the talks at Panmunjom should be restored to normal. I look forward to affirmative and sincere measures by the North Korean Red Cross Society on these issues.

Along with this, I express deep regret over the fact that although already a full month has passed since a total of 35 fishermen of our side's No 5 Masan-ho were taken to the North by armed North Korean naval craft while engaging in fishing operations on the East Sea on 13 July, the fishermen have not been returned. I once again ask the North Korean Red Cross Society to take the lead in order that all our fishermen can return to the bosom of their families, who have experienced bitter grief, at the earliest possible date in line with the Red Cross' humanitarian spirit and brotherly love.

Along with this, I again urge the North Korean Red Cross Society to positively cooperate so that a total of 406 fishermen of our side, whom the North Korean side has illegally kidnapped and forcibly detained in North Korea since 1954 until today, as well as the fishermen of the No 5 Masan-ho, can be returned as soon as possible.

JAPAN URGED TO RESPOND TO TEXTBOOK DEMAND

SK120955 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Thursday urged Japan to promptly respond to its Aug. 3 demand to correct the "distortions" of Korea-related facts in new Japanese history textbooks.

The message was delivered to Toshio Koto, minister and deputy chief of mission at the Japanese Embassy here, by Choe Tong-chin, the Foreign Ministry's director-general for the Asian Affairs Bureau, according to a source who was present at the Choe-Koto meeting.

"We have conveyed our deep regret over the lack of Tokyo's response to our memorandum of Aug. 3 demanding the correction of the distorted facts, and we are urging Japan's prompt response to the request to prevent a deterioration of Korean-Japanese relations," the source quoted Choe as saying.

A Korean Government source said privately that Seoul was expecting a response by Tokyo before Korean President Chon Tu-hwan leaves Monday on a tour of four African countries and Canada.

The source from the Choe-Koto meeting quoted Koto as saying that he understood that a consensus was forming in Japan that the textbook dispute should be resolved at an early date. He said Koto denied published reports that Japan is delaying its action on the matter, and said that he will immediately transmit Seoul's position to his home government.

Koto was also quoted as saying that the Japanese Embassy has not received any notification concerning media reports that the Japanese Government will make public its position on the textbook issue Friday.

Fishing Talks To Be Postponed

SK120057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Apparently affected by false descriptions of history in textbooks for Japanese students, an annual meeting of a binational fishing committee will be adjourned sine die, a source at the National Fisheries Administration said yesterday.

The source said that the 17th annual session of the Korea-Japan Joint Fisheries Committee was likely to be put off for the time being, due to the recent hot controversy between the two countries over Japanese "distortion of history" concerning her invasion of the Korean Peninsula early this century.

The joint committee was inaugurated in accordance with the fisheries agreement in 1965, when the two neighboring countries normalized their diplomatic relations.

The annual meeting was due to be held on Aug. 30 in Seoul to discuss ways of scientifically examining fishing resources and of rescuing maritime victims, the source revealed. The committee meeting was to focus its discussions on how to settle disputes among fishermen from the two countries. The Japanese side had initially asked its Korean counterpart to hold the gathering on Aug. 2-3.

Japanese Dietman To Visit

SK120128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Japan plans to send a vice chairman of the Japan-Korea Parliamentarians League to Seoul shortly in its effort to seek a solution to the textbook dispute between Korea and Japan before Korea's independence day which falls on Aug. 15, government sources here said Wednesday.

Saying that the settlement of the dispute has not been realized to date because of Korea's earlier refusal to accept a visit by a high-ranking official of the Japanese Ministry of Education, the sources disclosed that "the Tokyo government is now considering such a visit again." They also said that a vice chairman of the league will visit Seoul this week to explain Japan's position over the dispute to the Korean Government and parliamentary leaders.

Recalling the delivery of a letter from Yi Chae-hyong, the league's Korean-side chairman to his Japanese counterpart Ken Yasui earlier, they said the vice chairman will convey a reply letter from Yasui to Yi during his stay in Seoul. However, the league's secretary-general said nothing is concrete about such a visit.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa expressed the hope that the dispute could be settled by Aug. 15 because the day is Korea's independence day, but admitted that "Japan now faces difficulties."

KOREA HERALD PRAISES OUTCOME OF PUSAN ARSON TRIAL

SK120118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Judgment on Pusan Arson"]

[Text] The verdict handed down yesterday against the arsonists of the American Cultural Center in Pusan underlies, aside from its legal grounds, the nation's strong censure of terrorism that could affect its sensitive security situation. In effect, the shock of the incident, an unprecedented kind in several respects, has not petered out as yet, some five months after the occurrence.

It was obvious from the beginning that both the motivations and method of violence employed by the convicts could not be tolerated at all. Under no circumstances can the defendants' dissidence against the government as confirmed during the course of the hearing justify the act of terror they resorted to. To make matters worse, the burning of the official establishment of the nation's foremost security partner out of dubious political motivations leaves little room for extenuating consideration.

Terrorism has no place in any civilized society. Today Korea has many acute reasons for disapproving of terrorism insofar as internal stability is vital to national security. Under these circumstances, the arson in question was not only a reckless defiance but also a dangerous one to the nation's current endeavor for survival and progress.

The radicalism of the arsonists as expressed in leaflets scattered around the burned American office is apparent enough to identify them with an ideology this republic can never approve of. The slogans which accused the republic of "preparing for a northward invasion" are of the kind that may originate only in North Korean propaganda.

How to achieve one's worthy end is as important as the end itself. This importance is all the more towering in our circumstances facing a constant security risk. The kind of terrorism that the Pusan arsonists dared is inconceivable, to begin with.

Harsh dealing with terrorism is inevitable if only to discourage recurrence of the cursed practice. Any political belief would be refutable if it were to be forced on by means of terror. As a rule, few devices other than tough countering seem effective in meeting the terrorist challenge. This has been demonstrated in many parts of the world.

An especially regrettable side of the crime is a Catholic priest's involvement. Father Choe Ki-sik of the Catholic Church education center in Wonju, Kangwon-do, was convicted for providing refuge to the arsonists. Inasmuch as giving shelter to criminals violates the law, the priest's case makes no exception under the existing legal system.

The case is not closed yet, since it may be tried again at higher courts. But the recent process of hearing, as well as the horrendous commission of the arson, has underlined the need for us to beware of such misconceived radicalism as led the Pusan convicts to resort to terrorism. Those who may entertain such left-leaning radicalism are believed to be small in number. Still, the surfacing of such elements through the Pusan fire increases the necessity for stepped-up education for youth. The generational transition in progress adds to this necessity.

NO FOREIGN LOANS FOR 'NONESSENTIAL' PROJECTS

SK090139 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided not to borrow foreign loans to finance non-essential development projects in the government sector next year, it was learned Monday.

A Finance Ministry source said that the decision was made because it would be very difficult to insure domestic funds for some public development projects to be partially financed with foreign loans because of next year's budgetary limitations. The government earlier resolved to pursue a tight-financing policy next year, tentatively estimating the fiscal 1983 budget at 10 trillion won (13.5 billion U.S. dollars), 500 billion won (675.7 million dollars) more than this year's 9.5 trillion won (12.8 billion dollars).

The decision is expected to delay the implementation of many development projects in the public sector envisaged in the 1982-86 fifth five-year economic and social development plan. They include the construction of the country's nuclear power plants Nos. 11 and 12, the third-phase of the Pusan port expansion project, agricultural development and west coast reclamation projects. The construction of the two nuclear plants was to start next year, but it will now begin in 1984 or after 1986, the source said.

Oil Imports Situation

SK110210 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) -- During the first half of 1982, South Korea's crude oil imports dropped 11.9 percent from the same period last year to 83,725,000 barrels, while imports of oil products increased 148 percent from the corresponding period in 1981 to 12,096,000 barrels, an official survey showed Wednesday.

The survey conducted by the Energy-Resources Ministry also revealed that total Korean production of oil products declined 11.7 percent during the first six months of the year compared to the same period last year. During the cited period, domestic oil consumption dropped six percent from the same period last year to 87,848,000 barrels.

With record-high reserves of 10,722,000 barrels of oil products at the end of June, several domestic oil companies decided to rely on imports of oil products rather than use their own stockpiled supplies.

Canadian Coal Supply 'Assured'

SK050126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Ottawa, Aug. 4 (YONHAP) -- A senior official of the Canadian Mining, Energy and Resources Ministry said Wednesday that Korea could be assured of a long-term, uninterrupted coal supply from Canada as it is regarded as a major partner in the development of Canada's enormous coal potential.

He said in an interview that Korea is Canada's second biggest coal importer and hence, Canada is anxious to satisfy Korea's current and future coal needs. He added that 11 percent of Canada's total coal exports of 15.7 million tons last year went to Korea, worth 114 million dollars.

The official, who refused to be identified under ministry ground rules for interviews, welcomed further investments from Korea in the field of coal development.

The Pohang steel and iron mill is about to invest 52 million dollars in a joint venture with the British Columbia Coal Ltd. to develop coking coal to use in its mill. This project, dubbed the Green Hills Project, represents the first Korean direct investment in Canada. In addition, a number of Korean enterprises, including Ssangyong, are importing coal under long-term supply contracts with Canadian firms. The Ssangyong contract calls for 350,000 tons annually for the next 10 years.

The official said Canada's coal resources base was large enough to allow increased exports in the future and Korea would have no problem in getting them. Moreover, he added, there are no regulatory impediments to coal exports, although some other energy exports such as gas and electricity must receive approval from Ottawa.

Canada last year produced 40 million tons of various types of coal, an increase of 9 percent over 1980. A ministry spokesman said by 1985, extra production capacity of 15 million tons is expected, bringing the nation's total coal production capacity to 55 million tons.

BRIEFS

NEW KNRC HEAD -- Yu Chang-sun, until recently prime minister, is expected to be named soon new president of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC), it was learned yesterday. Yu, 64, will replace Kim Yong-sik when he is appointed to the top KNRC post. Kim assumed the post on July 20 last year. He is also president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC). Kim once served as ambassador to the United States. Yu served as prime minister from January to June 24. He had served as chairman of the Korean Traders Association before becoming the premier. Informed sources said the KNRC Central Committee will hold a meeting this morning and nominate Yu as new KNRC head. After his nomination, Yu will be appointed to the post with the approval of the president, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Aug 82 p 1 SK]

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO U SAN YU

BK030740 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Huang Mingde, the ambassador-designate of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, presented his credentials to the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U San Yu, this morning at 0930 at the office of the president in Windermere. Present on the occasion were Lt Col Aung Myint Baw, director general of the office of the president, and U Thein Aung, director general of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

BRIEFS

UK AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT -- The Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has agreed to the appointment of Mr Nicholas Maxted Fenn, C.M.G. as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the SRUB. [Excerpt] [Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 26 Jul 82 p 1 BK]

DPRK JOURNALISTS DELEGATION -- A three-member DRPK journalists delegation flew in to Rangoon on 25 July to make a study tour of Burma under the 1982-83 cultural exchange and cooperation program. The delegation, headed by (Han Chung-sop), member of the Korean Journalists Union [KJU] Executive Committee and deputy director general of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, will stay in Burma until 1 August. Other members of the delegation are (Sin Hwan-chol), KJU Executive Committee member, and (Yi Pok-su) of the KJU International Affairs Department. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Jul 82 BK] A three-member DPRK journalists delegation led by (Han Chung-sop), member of the Korean Journalists Union and deputy director general of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, left Rangoon this morning after visiting Burma for a week under the cultural exchange and cooperation program between the two countries. On 30 July, Deputy Minister of Information U Aung Htay feted the DPRK journalists delegation at a dinner at the Karaweik Hall. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Jul 82 BK]

PRC TRADE DELEGATION -- A five-member trade delegation from the PRC headed by Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Jia Shi, arrived at Rangoon airport at 1230 on 4 August to discuss bilateral trade. The trade delegation was welcomed at the airport by Deputy Minister for Trade U Khin Maung Yi, PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda and responsible officials. At 1900, the PRC trade delegation was feted at the Inya Lake Hotel by Deputy Trade Minister U Khin Maung Yi. The delegation plans to stay 5 days in Burma. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Aug 82 BK]

PRC TRADE TALKS -- PRC Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi and members of the Chinese trade delegation, who are in Rangoon for talks on bilateral trade, at 1000 on 5 August called on Trade Minister U Khin Maung Yi at the Trade Ministry on Strand Road. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Trade Ministers U Khin Maung Yi and U Ba Hla, PRC Ambassador to Burma Huang Mingda, Director General of the Trade Department Dr Maung Maung Khin and responsible officials. Later, the PRC trade delegation held a meeting at the Myanma Export Import Corporation [MEIC] and discussed bilateral trade with the managing directors and responsible officials of the MEIC Agricultural and Farm Products Corporation; Paper, Stationery and Photographic Goods Corporation; Construction and Electrical Goods Corporation; and Motor Vehicle and Spares Corporation. In the afternoon, the PRC delegation, in the company of the director general of the trade department, inspected a 100-ton rice mill in Pazundaung. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Aug 82 BK]

CHAN SI WELCOMES SRV ELECTRIC POWER DELEGATION

BK110700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Aug (SPK) -- Chairman Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Vietnamese delegation led by Pham Khai, minister of electric power.

Chan Si stressed the efforts of the Kampuchean people in restoring the national economy, particularly in the field of electricity which, even now, is facing difficulties left by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime.

Chairman Chan Si expressed satisfaction at the success of the delegation's visit and the strengthening of the Kampuchea-Vietnam cooperation in the field of electricity. The relation of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam will last forever, he affirmed.

Pham Khai briefed Chairman Chan Si on the results of his talks with Industry Minister Meas Samnang and praised the success of the restoration of electricity.

The delegation left Phnom Penh on the same day. It was seen off by Meas Samnang, minister of industry, and other personalities, Ngo Dien, Vietnam's ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the departure of the delegation.

A memo was signed at the end of the talks between the delegations.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, industrial establishments, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and the Angkor Wat temple.

Talks Conclude

BK110712 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0421 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Aug (SPK) -- On 8 August, Meas Samnang, minister of industry, and Pham Khai, Vietnamese minister of power, signed in Phnom Penh the minutes on the results of their talks.

In their talks, the two ministers agreed on the exchange of technicians, reconstruction of damaged establishments with Vietnam's aid, supplying of electrical materials to Kampuchea and cooperation for the good functioning of power stations. Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Dien was also present at the signing ceremony.

BATTAMBANG BATTLE REPORT FOR FIRST HALF OF 1982

BK100617 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Well aware of their duty to crush the enemy's maneuvers and schemes in sending its remnants from Thai territory to plunder our people and obstruct the advance of our revolution, the armed forces of Battambang Province have always heightened their combat readiness and strived to mop up the enemy elements and defend our localities. They have sent out forces on search and destroy missions against the enemy's hideouts.

In the first half of 1982, they launched 150 operations against the enemy, killed 33 enemy elements, wounded 28 others, captured 19 others and seized 81 assorted weapons. In addition, 8,074 enemy elements also surrendered to our forces. After being crushed on all battlefields by our forces, the exiled Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bandits never dare to pop their heads in to launch activities against and loot our people's property and rice again.

VODK HAILS BANGKOK CONFERENCE FOR SUPPORT TO DK

BK110253 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle was held in Bangkok from 31 July to 1 August 1982.

A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society; more than 250 delegates representing Asian countries such as Thailand, all the other ASEAN member countries, China, Japan, Pakistan and Bangladesh; and a large number of the Thai and Khmer personages met at the conference hall of the Mandarin Restaurant in Bangkok on 31 July and 1 August for this conference hosted by the Thai committee for organizing the conference on Kampuchea. This committee comprises His Excellency General Chana Samutwanit as chairman and many Thai personages as members. This is the first time that the mass organization of a Third World country which shares a border with our Democratic Kampuchea has organized a conference to support our Kampuchean people's just struggle.

During the conference, the excellency and all the delegates discussed the Kampuchean problem in an atmosphere of militant solidarity against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists and annexationists. The conference adopted a resolution, demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions and calling for further support for Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations.

This Asian regional conference to support the Kampuchean people's struggle is of great significance to our Kampuchean people's struggle. This is because, despite the Vietnamese maneuvers to split the ASEAN countries and threats to them, the people in Asia, including the ASEAN countries, have told the Vietnamese enemy that it should withdraw all troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea dated 17 July 1981. This Bangkok conference also constitutes a great encouragement for our people, national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea to fight more vigorously in order to advance toward final victory.

On the night of 1 August, our Democratic Kampuchea's Phnum Malai art troupe gave a performance in honor of all the excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. The performance proceeded in a joyous and intimate atmosphere.

The Asian regional conference ended in an atmosphere of militant solidarity against the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists.

JAPANESE, SRI LANKAN, INDIAN DELEGATIONS VISIT DK

BK110404 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchean in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] After attending the Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle, a group of our Japanese, Sri Lankan and Indian friends visited Democratic Kampuchea. The Japanese friends were led by (Makoto Ishizawa), head of the Japanese delegation to the conference; and the Sri Lankan and Indian friends included (Ala Kiyavanna), chairman of the Sri Lanka-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and (Rom Pati) from the Indian association called Friends of Democratic Kampuchea.

Upon their arrival on 3 August, the Japanese, Sri Lankan and Indian friends were warmly and cordially greeted by a number of Democratic Kampuchean cadres. On the afternoon of the same day, Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, received the guests at an office of Democratic Kampuchea, on 4 and 5 August, the guests visited a village, hospital and school and attended a mass meeting.

In his reply to the welcoming speech by a female comrade representing the village committee, (Makoto Ishizawa) described the success of the Bangkok Asian regional conference for support to the Kampuchean people's struggle. He added: I express high respect to all the Kampuchean friends who, since 1979, have struggled resolutely, enduring all difficulties, against the Vietnamese expansionists backed by the global expansionists in order to liberate and bring back independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to your country. I express sincere respect to all the Democratic Kampuchean combatants who have sacrificed their lives in this just struggle. May all the wounded combatants gain quick recovery.

(Ala Kiyavanna) and Professor (Rom Pati) said: The Kampuchean conference in Bangkok has ended. All the Kampuchean friends can be reassured that millions of people in the world stand by the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese regional expansionists and the Soviet global expansionists.

The Japanese, Sri Lankan and Indian friends ended their visit on 5 August and left for home safely by bringing along the sentiments of friendship from the Kampuchean people to the friendly people of Japan, Sri Lanka and India.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GIVES 'EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW' TO XINHUA

OW112016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, August 11 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Kampuchean Vice-President Khieu Samphan said here today that the Vietnamese aggressors have strategically lost their war in Kampuchea and the Kampuchean army and people, fighting under hard conditions, are making contributions to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here, Khieu Samphan said that "the over 300,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops (including service units) in Kampuchea are completely bogged down and worn out." He added that the morale of the Vietnamese soldiers "is getting lower and lower as the Vietnamese campaigns to annihilate the Kampuchean people during either dry or rainy seasons have all ended in failure."

The Vietnamese people, he noted, are also opposing the war. However, the Vietnamese leaders are very stubborn. By trumpeting the "partial withdrawal" scheme, he said, they hoped to "mislead the people and world public opinion which demand total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Kampuchean people free from outside interference." They also tried to bury all U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea and lessen international pressure on them. The Vietnamese authorities are in fact increasing their forces in Kampuchea instead of withdrawing any soldiers, he stressed.

Khieu Samphan hailed the recent formation of the coalition government in Kampuchea. This coalition, he said, is based on the declaration of Kuala Lumpur of June 22, 1982 defining Democratic Kampuchea, a member of the United Nations, as the sole state of the Kampuchean people. "We hope that the coalition government will last till the final victory -- the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops," he added.

Khieu Samphan said that the Kampuchean Government and people are gaining more and more international support. He continued that the peace-loving peoples in the world today are increasingly realizing the true nature of Vietnamese expansion and aggression. He said that "the Vietnamese authorities are serving the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia and the whole Pacific region and Vietnam today is serving as a military base of the Soviet Union." To oppose Soviet expansion in the region, more and more people are realizing the need to support the Kampuchean people as well as the people in Afghanistan, he declared.

SOVIET EXPERTS AWARDED FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK

BK111151 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August [no date as received] (OANA/KPL) -- Soviet experts were recently awarded for their past 5-year active contributions to the Lao national construction.

General Sisavat Keobounphan, Secretariat member of the party CC, chief of the General Staff of the Lao People's Liberation Army, and minister of interior, presented five second-class Victorious Itsala orders, three third-class Victorious Itsala orders, four friendship insignia, and one 5-year commemorative insignia. The recipients have been working in the fields of defence, posts, industry and public works.

General S. Keobounphan expressed the Lao Government's appreciation over the efforts of the Soviet experts given to Laos.

Present on this occasion were also Thammasin Saikhamfan, acting minister of posts and telecommunication; Nousai Sitthisai, deputy-minister of industry and trade; and Rachit Kamiduline, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy to Laos.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETES SINGAPORE NATIONAL DAY

BK101250 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 10 (KPL) -- President Souphanouvong recently sent a message to C.V. Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore, to greet National Day of Singapore.

The Lao president on this occasion extended his warmest congratulations and best wishes of happiness and well-being to the president of Singapore and through him to the government and people of Singapore. President Souphanouvong also expressed his hope that existing good relations between the two countries and peoples will be furthermore strengthened for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Khamphai Bouphe, acting foreign minister of Laos, also sent greetings to his Singapore counterpart, Suppiah Dhanabalan.

KHAMSOUK KEOLA ADDRESSES RALLY TO SUPPORT PLO

BK111201 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 11 (KPL) -- Thousands of Vientianese rallied here yesterday to support the struggle of Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces against the Zionist Israeli barbarous aggression in Beirut. The rally was organised by the Lao Front for National Construction.

Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, members of the government and mass organisation, and socialist diplomatic envoys were present at the mass rally.

Khamsouk Keola, vice-present and secretary general of the People's Supreme Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, addressed the meeting by condemning the barbarous aggression of the Zionist Israelis backed by the U.S. imperialists.

He energetically denounced the terrorist acts of the aggressors who killed and wounded thousands of persons, caused nearly one million homeless and demolished several Lebanese cities and Palestinian refugee camps. K. Keola vigorously demanded the U.S. imperialists immediately end supply of arms to the Israeli militarists. K. KEOLA finally expressed full support of the Lao people who always have sympathy for the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters.

Mustafa Safarini, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to Laos, on this occasion, recapitulated the situation in Beirut and Lebanon. He also denounced the most barbarous acts of the Zionist aggressors who have barbarous weaponry, including the internationally banned weapons such as napalm, phosphorous, cluster and vacuum bombs largely provided by the U.S. imperialists. M. Safarini, on behalf of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters, reaffirmed their determination to fight until the victory.

The mass rally also adopted a 5-point resolution which expresses the full and resolute militant support to the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters for their just and heroic struggle. The resolution also supports the telegram of L. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union which demands the U.S. President to mount pressure on the Zionist Israelis to stop their barbarous aggression.

SIANG PASASON MARKS SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

BK111510 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 11 (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON, official organ of the party CC, first came into the public on August 11, 1975, says an article of the paper to mark the 7th anniversary of SIANG PASASON. During the national liberation struggle, the former of the SIANG PASASON, ITSALA, founded on August 23, 1950, heralded the success of the Lao revolution and mobilized the masses under the able leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party to fight against the French colonialists.

In the new phase of the revolution, during the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the paper was known as LAO HAKSAT from January 6, 1956, relates the article. Following the glorious tradition of LAO HAKSAT newspaper, SIANG PASASON nowadays further carries a heavy burden in mobilizing the people and making known the achievements of the new regime, accounts the paper.

BRIEFS

OUDOMSAI PROVINCIAL MEETING -- Vientiane, August 4 (KPL) -- The party branch, provincial authorities and people of the northern province of Oudomsai recently celebrated the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Laos-Vietnam friendship and co-operation treaty, Major General Khampha Chareunphonmisai, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and head of the northern High Military Command, and Bounmi, head of the Oudomsai Administrative Committee, addressed the crowd of 400 people. They both underlined the fruitful implementation of the treaty in all fields in the last 5 years. The special relationship between Laos and Vietnam on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was also hailed on this occasion. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 4 Aug 82 BK]

HUNGARY-AIDED BRIDGE -- Preparations are being made to construct a bridge on Route 9 with Hungarian assistance. It is located at kilometer marker No 100 east of Savannakhet township. The Lao side is in charge of building living quarters for workers and technicians, while the Hungarian side is responsible for providing construction equipment and other material. Construction of this bridge will begin in September this year and will be completed in March 1983. [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Aug 82 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SINGAPORE -- Vientiane, August 7 (OANA/KPL) -- A delegation of Lao civil aviation led by its director, Phoun Khammounhuang, on August 5, arrived here from Singapore. The Lao delegation had participated in the 18th annual conference on civil aviation work for Asian and Pacific countries held on July 29-August 3, 1982, in Singapore. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 7 Aug 82 BK]

SITTHI DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE, ASEAN STAND

BK120300 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Aug 82 p 5

["Text" of 11 August speech given by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand in Bangkok]

[Text] Tonight marks another occasion when I appear at this forum to share some thoughts with you, or perhaps more accurately, to be subjected to grilling by a roomful of professionals whose propensity for tough questioning is well-known. Nevertheless, taking part in this seemingly masochistic exercise, I take comfort in the symbiotic arrangement between us, that is, members of the government and the press corps, in our duty to inform and be informed. It is important in a free society that we work together to make the best possible assessment of problems facing us. We in the Foreign Ministry benefit immensely from news and analysis provided by the press. Likewise, we are gratified when our own views and policies are given honest airing by the media.

It is in this spirit that I now turn to the Kampuchean question, to which I have been specifically requested by the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand to address this evening. I do not wish to burden you with the familiar background of this problem, but only to underline the following facts.

First, Vietnam has invaded and occupied Kampuchea in contravention of all principles governing the conduct of inter-state relations. Second, the Vietnamese action has seriously destabilised the security situation in Southeast Asia, thus exposing the region to further turmoil and conflict.

Third, the Vietnamese invasion has resulted in untold suffering among the Kampuchean people, while posing a great burden on other states having to care for large numbers of Kampuchean refugees who have fled their ravaged homeland. Fourth, in spite of the deployment of some 200,000 troops in Kampuchea, Vietnam is far from succeeding in her effort to control that country. And, finally, the neighbouring states of ASEAN, having been affected by and being concerned with the Vietnamese action, have proposed a reasonable and practicable alternative which will extricate all concerned parties from the morass created by the Kampuchean problem. Despite continued overwhelming support from the international community, Vietnam is still reluctant to accept what will essentially be compatible with her own genuine interests.

Two weeks ago, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. He came with a professed intention to seek a detente with the ASEAN countries, which, according to him, was vital for the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We in ASEAN genuinely welcomed Mr Thach's demonstration of affability, and were anxious to discuss with him the Kampuchean question. While noting that progress was made in Vietnam's conciliatory attitude towards us, we regrettably felt Mr Thach fell short of convincing us that Vietnam had changed its policy and was now willing to discuss and negotiate a settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Differences in the style and substance of his remarks at various places in ASEAN notwithstanding, Mr Thach's subsequent interview in his own country clearly pointed to the fact that he had primarily been concerned with telling the world Vietnam had scored a "big victory" in getting the ASEAN countries to drop confrontation and adopt a more "pragmatic" policy of starting a dialogue.

Lest Hanoi be given unlimited enjoyment in the exercise of propaganda, it should be pointed out that the recalcitrant or confrontational party has not been ASEAN. One is not certain, particularly after having listened to Mr Thach's attempt to define the all-pervasive "Chinese threat," if the lack of progress in the dialogue for a peaceful settlement cannot indeed be attributed to Vietnam's continual belief that its own solution, that is, to get on with the Vietnamisation of Kampuchea, is ultimately workable.

Be that as it may, I can state with equanimity that ASEAN is for dialogue. We want dialogue with Vietnam if the exercise will lead eventually to a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean problem which, as we have always maintained, entails the total withdrawal of all foreign forces as well as the implementation of the exercise to restore Kampuchea as an independent, neutral country posing no threats to others. As you are well aware, such are the provisions already contained in the declaration of the ICK [International Conference on Kampuchea] and other relevant UN resolutions. And here, I should like to repeat what I have said many times before: Our door is open, all that the other party need do is to cross the threshold.

You may wish to ask if Vietnam's recent proposals in the so-called "Ho Chi Minh City communique" were indeed not meant as a reflection of Hanoi's readiness to settle the Kampuchean question. Let me dwell on this statement by Vietnam for a few minutes. First of all, Mr Thach, in expressing Vietnam's "understanding" of ASEAN's "legitimate" concern, reiterated the offer contained in the communique of a partial troop withdrawal which, according to him, had been completed in mid-July. While this "unilateral" withdrawal might be regarded a step in the right direction for an eventual total withdrawal, we have little evidence that the offer was sincere and that there was indeed a genuine withdrawal and not just simply another routine rotation of disengaged troops.

On the contrary, we have received information that Vietnamese units near the Thai-Kampuchean border, notably at Siem Reap, had been preparing to receive thousands of new recruits both from the north and south of Vietnam. But it is not my intention here to argue about exact figures in the alleged troop pull-out and how many in replacements, other than to state that we are wary of the sign of "good will" as offered.

Let us take another of these proposals, namely, the offer for a safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, with Thai troops on one side of the zone and only Heng Samrin soldiers on the other. Ever since the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea Vietnam has tried to shift attention away from the core problem: the presence of 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. The question is therefore not the Vietnamese troops along Thai-Kampuchean border, but their presence anywhere in Kampuchea which the international community objects to. Hanoi knew full well when they proposed such an offer that ASEAN or indeed the world could not possibly accept such an offer.

Now a word about the Vietnamese proposal of an international conference on Southeast Asia. On the surface it had an aura of reasonableness, especially when qualified by Mr Thach subsequently that everything pertaining to such conference was "discussable." Upon careful scrutiny, however, one began to see insurmountable hurdles. The Vietnamese proposal, in other words, was not open-minded, but was with conditions.

First, it did not purport to discuss the Kampuchean question as such, but rather the entire Southeast Asian region. Second, and here is the catch, such a conference would not be held without prior complete agreement between the ASEAN and Indochinese states in all aspects: agenda, venue, composition, etc... According to Mr Thach, this condition was really meant to accommodate ASEAN, to make ASEAN feel more "comfortable" in considering its acceptability. But when you look at it from the other side of the coin, it calls to question the sincerity of Vietnam in wishing to have such a conference, especially when the Ho Chi Minh City communique qualified further that the exercise of the international conference must not interfere in the internal affairs of another state. And one is often reminded by Vietnam that what constitutes the Kampuchean problem is an "internal" affair of its puppet Heng Samrin regime.

In the final analysis, ASEAN welcomes any move towards troop withdrawals from Kampuchea insofar as this is consistent with or is within the framework of the relevant stipulations provided for in the ICK declaration.

I am certain that no patriotic Kampucheans would want to see their great and proud nation relegated to the status of a mere appendage of Vietnam. In this respect, the oft-repeated argument that the Vietnamese have introduced stability and order to Kampuchea as a justification of the continued Vietnamese presence must be rejected. What the Kampuchean people want is self-determination; the right for Kampucheans to manage Kampuchean affairs freely and without any foreign imposition of will.

It is with this awareness that ASEAN has encouraged the formation of a nationalist Kampuchean coalition. We see the coalition effort leading not to prolonged fighting but as a means to a political solution. It is a viable alternative which is consistent with the universally accepted principle stipulating the right of nationalists to defend their homeland from alien occupation and to determine their own future. It is an alternative which offers possibilities that must be explored.

The coalition members have had to resolve sharp differences among themselves. They have had to make sacrifices and compromises to realise their common objective -- the expulsion of foreign forces from their homeland and the return of Kampuchean independence and sovereignty. There is no doubt that the coalition has struck a responsive chord among the Kampuchean people. The warm and dramatic reception of the coalition leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in Kampuchea not so long ago has indicated an upsurge of this sentiment. We believe that the popular enthusiasm generated by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Sihanouk is not because it represents this or that leader or faction.

There are those who contend that we fail to appreciate Vietnam's legitimate security interests. Others contend that pressures, notably economic pressures, against Vietnam applied by the international community are vengeful efforts to bring Vietnam to its knees. The current efforts to deny economic assistance to Vietnam has one simple rationale: International assistance is invariably used by Hanoi to abet aggression in Kampuchea.

It is in the interests of ASEAN and the region as a whole to work towards an eventual viable Vietnam. We do not seek to bleed Vietnam. Vietnam is bleeding Vietnam with her present policy of the Vietnamisation of Kampuchea. Vietnam's adventure in Kampuchea diverts human, technical and material resources from her own war-shattered economy and inhibits assistance from other quarters which is needed to rebuild Vietnam. Thus goals set down in the latest Vietnamese strategy for national economic reconstruction as recommended in the fifth party congress will never be realisable.

The claimed essence of Vietnam's reluctance to negotiate our differences is the so-called "China threat." Hanoi constantly reminds us that we in Southeast Asia must guard against Chinese hegemonism and expansion. China has affirmed her support for a neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. China has also stated her complete willingness to sign a non-aggression pact with Vietnam after Hanoi completely withdraws from Kampuchea. Is it not a non-aggression pact with China which Mr Nguyen Co Thach said in ASEAN that Vietnam desires and sets as the condition for her total withdrawal from Kampuchea?

We do not underestimate the difficulties involved in resolving the Kampuchean problem. But I wish to express my gratitude for letting me convey to you some of our views on the complex situation. I, of course, know that all of you share with me the earnest desire to continue to explore avenues to peace in Kampuchea, to peace and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

Further Remarks

BK120340 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand following speech on 11 August]

[Excerpt] Question: ASEAN has stood firm on the Kampuchean question and left it to Vietnam to make all the moves. Will ASEAN come up with some alternatives to open up new areas that can be subjected to negotiations?

Answer: Nguyen Co Thach is going to Indonesia and the Philippines. We hope that he will change some of his stance. We try in every way to talk to him and I myself have told him that I would like to go to Vietnam too. We welcome other efforts to reach a solution and never closed the door. We have been talking to other concerned parties. Vietnam has raised the question of the "Chinese threats" but China also subscribes to the ICK resolutions and said that Kampuchea will not be used as a springboard to threaten other neighbouring countries.

Question: Does the Vietnamese rejection of the ICK resolutions mean that the dialogue that has recently been established ends here?

Answer: It may take some years before we reach agreement with Vietnam. Nguyen Co Thach and myself are friends -- you know, he called me brother. We will have to keep on talking and I feel that Vietnam wants to find a way out of its quagmire and we will try to accommodate.

Question: Can you make an assessment on Thach's statement that he will allow the Soviets to build bases in Vietnam?

Answer: I believe that he is kidding. Vietnam is a proud nation.

Question: Sihanouk reportedly feels that he lost flexibility in negotiating with the Vietnamese because he joined the coalition. Has he indeed lost flexibility?

Answer: At the beginning I think he did feel that, but after he signed the accord in Singapore he changed his mind. When he came to Bangkok and I asked him about it, he said that I'll never say that again.

Question: Is Vietnam really interested in a political solution? If yes, how would that affect Heng Samrin who said that the present situation in Kampuchea is irreversible?

Answer: Thach said when he was here that everything is negotiable. Your question is a good question; I told Thach that if he was sincere we will even help him to solve his country's problems.

Question: Will our colleague, Barry Wayne (an ASIAN WALL STREET [JOURNAL] correspondent who was expelled because of his article on a refugee camp), whom we miss very much, be allowed to return to Thailand?

Answer: I miss him too! I think we are your friends and I'll try to do my best...and he will return soon.

SAIYUT DISCUSSES MILITARY AID TALKS WITH U.S.

BK111131 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The United States understands Thailand's military plans and that a joint decision is needed under certain circumstances. Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon gave an interview to newsmen at Don Muang Airport yesterday upon returning from a visit to the United States:

[Begin recording] We want logistical support in times of need. First of all, we want faster delivery of the weapons, such as antiaircraft guns and cannons, we purchase under the assistance program. The United States assured us of prompt delivery to keep up with our armed forces' expansion plan. Second, since we have a limited amount of weapons in reserve, we therefore want the United States to be able to supply the weapons we need for self-defense quickly in emergencies. The delivery can be made either by air or by sea. We told the United States that with the money we have, we cannot buy weapons for sufficient reserves. We can have only a limited amount of weapons at a time. We therefore need their assistance. It should also be long-term military assistance and not just supplies in response to each request in times of need which is also slow to carry out. The United States acknowledged our need.

It also acknowledged the joint logistics plan between Thailand and the United States. During my visit, I stressed the need to test this plan as scheduled for next year. By the way, I would like to inform the public here that we have reached an agreement with the United States on a joint military plan. It is up to the two governments to decide -- whether the Thai Government wants to receive U.S. assistance and whether the U.S. Government would agree to assist us under certain circumstances. If an agreement is reached, this mutual plan which has been drawn up in detail will be followed up. It concerns purely military matters. [end recording]

Concerning U.S. assistance to Thailand, the supreme commander says: [begin recording] We told U.S. authorities to help push the foreign military sales [FMS] credits estimated at about \$91 million for us next year. This still has to go through several stages. We tried to explain the military budget we received this year and the limits to our military budget as a result of the overall economic situation of our country. We told them we have to depend mainly on the FMS credits. They understood our point and assured us that they would fight for us in Congress.

The next issue is something new which I will also tell our unit commanders about later on. We also need to know about U.S. plans for weapons expansion for use in our consideration of weapons purchases for our armed forces. We have to know about U.S. weapons production plans, the types of weapons and the prices. Otherwise, we could again make mistakes as in the past. For example, we once needed 155-mm artillery and antiaircraft missiles but the United States refused to sell them to us. This prompted us to buy elsewhere and it was a waste of our budget money. We should have been able to make use of U.S. credits to purchase U.S. weapons. Besides, this resulted in an undesirable lack of coordination in the weapons systems used by the armed forces. We would have difficulty in planning weapons purchases if the United States does not tell us what weapons will be available.

[Question] Did you negotiate about the purchase of Harpoon missiles?

[Answer] The United States will send a team of experts for discussions with the Royal Thai Navy commander who will decide whether the navy will purchase the missiles.

[Question] Did the United States agree to sell the weapons to us?

[Answer] They have agreed to release the weapons for allied countries, but there are some technical conditions.

That means, to get the weapons those allied countries must have the technical capability to detect targets over the horizon. This is a technical point and I believe there will be no problem for us. Anyway, they want the weapons to be used for self-defense and not to pose a threat to allies. [end recording]

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON ANTI-CPT OPERATIONS

BK100823 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has announced that the deterioration of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] is the result of conflicts which have occurred between the countries of the socialist world since 1979. Moreover, the recent strategic offensive by the government has forced the CPT to abandon its strongholds and permanent military bases in many areas. Due to the helpless failure of the CPT's political operations, at least 1,123 communist terrorists have surrendered to the government during the first half of this year. Of this number, over 500 terrorists have surrendered in the south.

The status of the CPT in each region of the country are as follows:

In the north, government forces have captured the CPT's strongholds in Chiang Rai, Phayao, Nan, Phitsanulok and Loei Provinces, forcing terrorists to flee these areas and leave large quantities of weapons, ammunition and belongings. More than 3,000 Meo supporters and about 100 terrorists have surrendered to government authorities. Military operations launched by the terrorists in this region were mainly aimed at obstructing road construction work.

In the northeast, the CPT's mass-mobilization operations in northern part of this region have usually proved unsuccessful. According to the accounts given by the terrorists at the regional committee level, the CPT is confronting with the Mai [New] Party in certain areas of Nakhon Phanom Province. In the southern part of this region, the communist terrorists are still carrying on their mass-mobilization operations in the common border areas of Prachin Buri, Nakhon Ratchasima and Nakhon Nayok Provinces and remain inactive in the rest of region.

In the central region, the CPT is very weak. It has no mass support and a very small military movement.

In the south, government forces have captured the CPT's military bases in Suat Thai, including its provincial and district command posts, thus weakening the strength of the terrorists in Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalang, Trang, Satun and Songkhla Provinces. During the first half of 1982, more than 500 terrorists surrendered to the government.

NHAN DAN HITS PRC REACTION TO TEXTBOOK REVISION

BK101426 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 9 August article by (Phuong Ha): "They Cannot Obliterate a Lesson of History"]

[Text] Public opinion in many countries and among the Chinese people is greatly angered by the Japanese Ministry of Education's revision of history textbooks, especially concerning Japanese militarism's aggression against China. Feeling compelled to react, the Beijing leadership expressed the hope that the revision would not be exaggerated. The Japanese minister of education has suspended his visit to Beijing scheduled for September. Prime Minister Suzuki, however, said this has not affected his coming trip to China.

It is easy to understand the soft attitude shown by the Zhongnanhai leadership. China, according to them and as emphasized by Premier Zhao Ziyang, must accelerate bilateral relations with Japan regardless of ideological differences -- in fact, regardless of the Chinese people's honor and interests. On the night of 7 July 1937, Japanese troops attacked Chinese border defense guards at Lu Gou Qiao, opening their large-scale invasion of China. However, Japanese textbooks -- to be used at schools in the coming academic year -- only say Japanese troops entered China or clashed with Chinese guards and not that they invaded China.

The Japanese Education Ministry's textbook revision has violated the interests and honor of the two countries' peoples. The Chinese people experienced the cruel crime of a war of aggression waged by Japanese militarism. The Japanese people suffered the terror of two atomic bombs dropped by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These events cannot be ignored in face of this distortion of history aimed at white-washing Japanese militarism and removing the inferiority complex of Japanese youths caused by atrocities of their country's militarism.

The bloodthirsty aggressors who invaded China in 1937 cruelly killed and massacred more than 1 million people in Nanking, Shanghai, Shandong, Guangzhou, Wuhan and so forth. During that period, the Chinese people lived among destruction and hundreds of them were arrested, disemboweled, dismembered and buried alive. The Chinese people have not forgotten this blood debt owed by Japanese militarism. This event is intolerable in the eyes of all men and women of conscience in Japan. The Communist Party of Japan has condemned the Tokyo authorities' attempt to distort history.

The powerholders in Beijing and Tokyo, however, have pursued a path running counter to the interests and aspirations of the two countries' peoples. Militarism is being revived in Japan. The textbook revision is merely designed to serve this revival.

Ironically enough, the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership, while verbally protesting the revival of Japanese militarism, are actually accelerating the revival of Japanese militarism, the revival of those militarist, bellicose Japanese forces which had trampled Chinese territory.

Pursuing the policy of big-nation expansionism and hegemonism, the Beijing reactionary groups are attempting to flirt with Tokyo and do all they can in exchange for Japan's pledge to participate in the struggle against the Soviet Union and Vietnam and to oppose peace and revolution in Asia and the rest of the world.

Significantly, Beijing has noted Suzuki's assurances that Japan will do its best to cooperate with China in its four modernizations, and that Japan will strengthen relations with ASEAN and support Democratic Kampuchea. Beijing officials have urged Tokyo to strengthen the U.S.-Japan military alliance and increase its military budget in order to turn Japan into a military power.

In reality, the Japanese leadership is satisfying the request of their friends in Zhongnanhai. They are escalating militarily. Tokyo has persistently increased its military budget from more than \$10 billion in fiscal year 1982 to \$17.4-18.2 billion in FY 83. They have allowed the Pentagon to set up dozens of military bases, including a nuclear weapons base, and to station tens of thousands of military personnel in Japan. They recently signed an agreement on military cooperation with China.

Those who have nurtured the dream of a tripartite military alliance -- the United States, Japan and China -- are attempting to oppose the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is an act which runs counter to the trend of the era and the vital interests of the Japanese as well as Chinese peoples.

The Beijing leadership can deceive no one with either their moderate protest or a strong verbal one, if there is any. The question is how to prevent and defeat collusion between Chinese expansionism and Japanese militarism. In their struggle against the common enemies, the Chinese and Japanese peoples enjoy the sympathy and support of the peoples of other ASEAN countries and the whole of progressive mankind.

NHAN DAN VIEWS SECOND PHASE OF DRAFTING YOUTHS

BK110224 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 10 August editorial: "Satisfactorily Carry Out the Second Phase of Drafting Youths Into the Army"]

[Text] During these historic days of August, scores of our youths are again eagerly setting out to fulfill their duties of building the armed forces and firmly defending the fatherland. This is the second phase of this year's campaign to draft youths into the army, and it will ensure success for the first year of the military service law.

Since promulgation, this law has been enthusiastically welcomed by youths and the people of various strata because it promotes the collective mastery of everyone in the cause of national defense.

The first phase has ended with fine results. Thirty-seven of 47 provinces and cities are reported to have fulfilled or overfulfilled their quotas. Troop recruitment shortfalls have been reduced sharply. A number of provinces which had failed to meet troop recruitment quotas have now fulfilled them. Youths have been setting out to fulfill their military service with eagerness and pride. Those youths returning home after fulfilling their military service have been given appropriate welcomes.

The drafting of youths during the second phase is actively underway in various localities. Many provinces have completed preparatory steps, such as organizing the registration and physical checkups for military service and preparing the paperwork for those youths who qualify for enlistment during this phase. Public organs, enterprises and factories have made a great deal of progress in complying with the military draft decision.

To ensure good results for the drafting of youths into the army, we must place emphasis on correctly complying with all stipulations of the military service laws, with standards, with the system of military exemption or deferment and with all the established methods.

Provinces and cities must ensure that they can complete the delivery of highly qualified recruits according to the set quotas within the mid-August to 15 September period to ensure that every recruit makes a good soldier, thus reducing cases of disqualification to the minimum. It is important that we properly prepare each recruit prior to his departure.

Chapter III of the military service law provides concrete stipulations for the preparation of youths for enlistment in the army. It also points out the responsibility of every citizen, administrative echelon, sector and mass organization -- especially in city wards, villages, precincts and districts -- to satisfactorily prepare youths in terms of their knowledge, thinking and sentiments. In addition, they must be made fully aware of their duties and honor and their right to participate in building steadfast armed forces so that they can defend the fatherland and the people.

For many decades now, our armed forces have served as a great school for succeeding generations of youths. The armed forces have contributed to turning out numerous outstanding cadres and combatants.

Although military life is full of difficulties and hardships, it is regarded as an ideal environment for the growth of youths and it is where youths are prepared in all respects to advance into the future. Thus, standing under the "Determined to win" military banner and being educated and trained in the armed forces are great joys for youths, as well as for every family which has children in the army.

It is necessary to enhance party leadership and the abilities to direct various administrative echelons, sectors and military draft councils in accordance with the functions and authority entrusted to them by the state. Military, public health, public security, information and cultural agencies must closely coordinate with each other in preparing youths carefully for enlistment into the army in accordance with schedules and the law.

Youths of military age to be drafted into the army during this phase will comprise those born between 1 September 1955 and 31 August 1964. Those who once refused to carry out military draft orders and were punished will also be inducted during this phase, if they are still of draft age. The names of those entitled to military exemption or deferment should be publicly announced in order to ensure fairness and accuracy in accordance with policies. Youths must be given 15 days advance notice of their departure so they can prepare for military induction.

With a fine tradition reflecting the sentiments of the entire party and people toward their sons and brothers taking up arms to defend the fatherland, all sectors and localities must satisfactorily organize the sendoffs for youths enlisting in the army. The festive day of departure must be the merriest day for the youths -- a festive day marking the close army-people love.

All military units, especially training centers for new recruits, must do everything necessary to welcome new recruits satisfactorily.

Satisfactorily preparing and fulfilling the task of drafting youths into the army during the second phase in accordance with stipulations amounts to creating a new step in systematizing the law on military service.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR

OW111608 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 11 -- Klaus Zorn, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic, today paid a farewell visit to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly, before leaving here for another assignment. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the G.D.R. ambassador.

JOINT STATEMENT SIGNED WITH SRV JOURNALISTS

BK101556 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Indonesian Journalists Association and the Vietnamese Journalists Association signed a joint statement in Jakarta today concerning cooperation between the two organizations. The joint statement was signed by Harmoko, the chairman of the Indonesian Journalists Association, and Tran Lam, the head of a visiting Vietnamese Journalists Association delegation.

Both organizations have agreed to abide by a joint communique they signed in Hanoi on 5 November 1981. The two organizations have also agreed to take concrete steps toward the creation of a new information and communication order.

In his remarks on the occasion, Harmoko hoped among other things that both countries, true to the spirit of nonalignment, would deepen mutual understanding and strengthen friendly relations. For his part, the head of the Vietnamese delegation, Tran Lam, who concurrently is the Vietnamese minister of printing, radio and television said that he was deeply impressed by development activities in Indonesia. He hoped that his Indonesian visit would strengthen friendly relations between Indonesia and Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese minister of printing, radio and television and concurrently chairman of the Vietnamese Journalists Association [words indistinct] Vietnamese visitor was received by radio director Mohammad Sani and the head of the Jakarta station of Radio Republik Indonesia, Anwar Siregar.

Tran Lam began his Indonesian visit on 2 August. He has visited a number of Indonesian provinces. The chairman of the Vietnamese Journalists Association is scheduled to leave Indonesia tomorrow.

SUHARTO RECEIVES IRAQI PRESIDENT HUSAYN'S ENVOY

BK110953 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0854 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 11 (ANTARA) -- President Suharto stresses the importance for maintaining and promoting the unity and consolidation of the Non-Aligned Movement. The head of state made the statement when receiving the personal envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at the Bina Graha building here Wednesday.

The Iraqi envoy, Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, conveyed a personal letter of President Saddam Husayn to President Suharto.

President Suharto told the Iraqi envoy that the non-aligned consolidation, when properly preserved, would enable its member countries to achieve their ideal objectives.

Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, who is also Iraqi trade minister, told the press moments after two-hour meeting that his visit to this country was merely aimed at conveying the Iraqi president's letter to President Suharto about the planned non-aligned summit slated to be held in Baghdad in September this year. He said Iraq had taken all necessary steps and intensive preparations for the forthcoming summit.

During the meeting with President Suharto, visiting Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri was flanked by director general for political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Munawir Zadsali, and two Iraqi diplomats.

SUHARTO RECEIVES SOUTH KOREAN ENERGY MINISTER

BK111005 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0850 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 11 (ANTARA) -- Visiting South Korean Energy and Resources Minister So Sang-chol Wednesday met President Suharto, with whom he discussed possibilities of increased bilateral cooperation in development of energy resources. The South Korean minister also called on the Indonesian chief executive to introduce himself as his country's new energy minister.

Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto, who accompanied So during the meeting, told newsmen later South Korea wished to import Indonesian LNG (liquefied natural gas) at a rate of 1.6-2 million tons a year. Talks were still underway on the price and transportation, Subroto said.

On another occasion Wednesday Yudo Sumbono, president director of the national oil company Pertamina, said South Korea and Indonesia had reached agreement in principles that the LNG would be sold to South Korea at a CIF (cost insurance and freight) price. But the Indonesian side was still facing the problem of transportation.

About Indonesian crude petroleum exports to South Korea, Yudo said the 1982-83 volume was down by 20,000 barrels a day compared to the quantities exported in 1981-82. The decline was attributed to a drop in South Korea's needs for LSWR [low sulphuric wax residue] oil.

MOKHTAR SAYS ASEAN STATES AGREE TO ADMIT BRUNEI

BK111223 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1141 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Aug 11 (ANTARA) -- All five ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) member countries have agreed to admit Brunei into their regional organization's membership when a request to that effect is received. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja after arrival at Halim Perdanakusumah Airport from Bangkok Tuesday evening. The foreign minister had been to Bangkok to attend an ASEAN foreign ministers' extraordinary meeting on Aug 7. He had also made a two-day goodwill visit to Brunei which will proclaim its national independence by the end of 1983.

Mokhtar said Brunei had so far not yet made a representation for admission into ASEAN membership. But it had been showing great interest in ASEAN and twice attended an ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting as observer.

MASSACRES REPORTED IN TWO EAST JAVA DISTRICTS

BK111033 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 11 Aug 82

[By Suharyono]

[Text] Jakarta, Aug. 11 (AFP) -- Armed troops and police have been rushed to two districts in East Java where dozens of people are believed to have been killed in an alleged wave of panic and violence against local witchdoctors. Fuelled by suspicion, deep-seated secular religious teachings and fanaticism, the massacres were carried out mainly last month by relatives of victims of robbers and witchdoctors practising black magic, official reports said today.

Although the situation in the Jember and Bondowoso Districts about 880 km (600 miles) east of here was today reported to be under control, a provincial administration official said police and troops were on the alert for any eventuality. Dozens of bodies were reported to have been found floating in the nearby Sampean River.

Observers recall that the Jember and Bondowoso areas are known as places notorious for thieves and black magicians fond of killing anyone they dislike. However, it appears all is not as it seems, and that some of those killed might not have been sorcerers or thieves.

East Java police chief, Brigadier General Pamudjie claimed that the incidents might have been exaggerated by those who lost relatives to foil the presidential election next March. But observers said his statement could be a sign of blaming those opposing the presidential election in which President Suharto is almost certain to be re-elected for a fourth five-year term of office.

Though East Java used to be the stronghold of supporters of the late President Sukarno, the province is now generally under full control of the military.

A number of military posts have been set up in Jember and Bondowoso, and provincial police say no further killings have been reported this month.

Similar mass killings took place last year when a total of 45 "black magicians and robbers" were murdered by the people, who were said to have taken the law into their own hands in revenge for the deaths of their relatives and parents. Last year's slayings were discovered only a month later when members of parliament visited the area.

Leading parliamentarian Yusuf Hasjim defied official statements that the dead were sorcerers and criminals. "Some of them were Moslem clergymen and the killings must have some political motives," he said.

MALAYSIANEW STRAITS TIMES ON RESULTS OF THACH'S VISIT

SK101653 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Aug 82 p 12

[Editorial: "New Course?"]

[Text] Is Vietnam changing course on Kampuchea? Or is Mr Co Thach merely striking a flexible pose for the international community even as Hanoi keeps intact the substance of its policy of subjugating Indo-China? There is no doubt that the resumption of dialogue after a two-year break allows ASEAN and Vietnam to understand each other's problems and concerns candidly. The possibility has emerged of evolving shared perceptions about Southeast Asia's long-range security interests. Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie has explained that our insistence on a neutral and independent Kampuchea in no way diminishes our desire for a strong and stable Vietnam, capable of standing up to China. Mr Co Thach has, in return, acknowledged the legitimacy of ASEAN's concern over Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea and has softened his earlier stand on the "irreversibility" of Hanoi's military presence in the occupied land. There was also a visible narrowing of difference on the issue of an international conference on Southeast Asia which was proposed by ASEAN last year.

Does all this kindle a glimmer of hope for an end to regional hostility? Or is Hanoi merely seeking to improve its image on the international market where its requests for trade and aid have been spurned by much of the non-communist world? It is significant that Mr Thach did not give much away. He dubbed ASEAN's support for the Kampuchean coalition as an interference in the internal affairs of Phnom Penh. The total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea was made conditional on ASEAN's ability to underwrite Beijing's good behavior. Even the "gesture of goodwill" of withdrawing some combat units from Kampuchea contained nothing new. The assurance that there was no intention to promote subversion in this part of the world was hedged in by a qualification that Hanoi reserves the right of self-defence.

Many other "concessions" were adroitly meant to work to the advantage of Vietnam. The international conference would bring de facto recognition of the puppet Heng Samrin regime. The proposal to Bangkok to stabilise the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border seeks to turn the problem into a bilateral one between Bangkok and Phnom Penh and to create divisions amongst the members of ASEAN. There is still some considerable way to go before outstanding differences are settled.

ASEAN MINISTERS MEETING, SRV ACTIONS VIEWED

BK111253 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The five ASEAN foreign ministers, who met in Bangkok last Sunday to discuss the Kampuchean issue, have reiterated their earlier stand that Vietnam must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea before a settlement could be found.

During the last few months, the Vietnamese have tried to [word indistinct] the issue of total withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea by stating that it is prepared to initiate a partial withdrawal of forces. At times, it has even spoken in terms of a substantial withdrawal of forces.

Last month, there were reports that the Vietnamese have in fact initiated the withdrawal by pulling back two divisions and that's the [words indistinct] to the so-called withdrawal. But, at the same time, there were also reports that fresh troops were being sent in to replace those withdrawn. It should, however, be clear to the Vietnamese leadership in Hanoi, now that no one quite believed them in the talks in terms of a troop withdrawal.

The Vietnamese attempt to link troop withdrawal with the reduction of Thai support to the three factions of Kampuchians, while fighting the military occupation of the country, having [words indistinct] unsuccessful. This attempt to create an instance that [words indistinct] has left a predictable failure. What has in fact happened is that Thailand has been forced to beef up its forces at its eastern border because of the actual threat from Vietnam and continued fighting in the border areas.

Thailand has stated repeatedly that it has provided no military support to any of the three resistance groups, but has been forced to provide humanitarian assistance to the nearly 1 million Kampuchians who have sought shelter in the safety of Thailand. This has caused a tremendous burden on Thailand's financial resources and indeed, instead of providing military assistance to the three resistance groups, it is the Thai Government that is in need of financial aid to provide for the refugees.

The Vietnamese Government attempt to link the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea to the removal of the so-called threat from China has also convinced no one. To begin with, it was Vietnam which committed an act of military aggression when it sent its troops into Kampuchea in December 1978 on the pretext that it wanted to save the Kampuchean people from the genocidal Pol Pot government. Hanoi also stated at that time that it was attempting to stop the attempt by China to dominate its [words indistinct]. But this attempt has convinced no one as it is difficult to believe that the rabidly nationalistic and extremely narrow-minded Pol Pot group would ever have accepted the [word indistinct] of semipower.

Hanoi has (?nerve) again to talk of a Chinese threat from the north and the need to secure its southern perimeter in order to face this threat from the north. One Vietnamese leader has even stated that Vietnam is prepared to wage two or three major wars with China if need be.

Once again, the vital point that has been sidetracked is that it was the Vietnamese military thrust into Kampuchea that provoked China to launch an invasion of Vietnam's northern provinces.

It is to be hoped that the leadership in Hanoi would view its military adventure in Kampuchea and its host of consequences on Vietnam's economy and national pride in its proper context. There really is no alternative and all sides will benefit if there is a military withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the holding of an internationally supervised general election.

SECURITY FENCES ALONG THAI BORDER TO BE BUILT

BK111457 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The government will start building security fences along the Malaysia-Thai border in Perak next year. They will stretch for 22 km from Bukit Berapit in Kroh to Lelang Menering. The Menteri Besar [chief minister] and state director of operations, Datuk Sri Haji Wan Mohamed Haji Wan Teh, says that survey work on the construction of the fences will be completed by the end of this year.

The security fences will cover all FELDA (Federal Land Development Authority) areas in Lelang Menering near the Perak-Thai border. FELDA [words indistinct] for the fences to be built as they are opening up 405 hectares of land in Lelang Menering for planting rubber.

Referring to the East-West Highway, opened to traffic from the first of last month, he says about 600 vehicles used the highway daily. The security committees of Kelantan and Perak will meet soon to discuss any problem regarding the usage of the highway.

NEW STRAITS TIMES CALLS FRASER VISIT 'SUCCESSFUL'

BK101700 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Aug 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Fair Dinkum"]

[Text] It has been a successful visit for both the visitor Mr Malcolm Fraser and his host Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. They had two rounds of plain speaking and straight talking in their characteristic manner. Their two countries will benefit from this timely and useful encounter. Of course, Australia has been a good friend of Malaysia. Australians have played a role in goldmining at Raub and combat action during World War II and in the communist insurrection during the emergency period. And there are at present nearly 7,000 Malaysian students -- more than half of the foreign student population down under. "From now on," Dr Mahathir said, "it will be much easier for us to solve any new problems that may crop up..."

However, we support the new Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Mr Fraser does not. In the economic field, the substantial trade imbalance with Malaysia and other ASEAN countries continues to throw a long shadow over Australian-ASEAN relations. Protectionism is a problem that Mr Fraser also has to live with; he has tried to get the EEC to lower its trade barriers. As such, is he not expected after all to lower the tariff walls in his own country in trading with ASEAN, a so-called priority area in Australia's foreign policy?

He had a point when he called on Malaysians to adopt a more aggressive marketing strategy. Despite high tariff barriers, other countries such as Korea and Taiwan have been able to penetrate the Australian market. How have they done so? Why can't we do the same? Before leaving, Mr Fraser dropped another useful hint. Australians have managed to set up a marketing organisation to help stabilise the prices of wool. We should accept his invitation to see how it works. As for Dr Mahathir's proposal that Australia should relocate low technology and labour intensive industries here, this is actually a ball which both sides will have to keep rolling.

DEFENSE COOPERATION WITH AUSTRALIA DISCUSSED

BK100653 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Australian defense minister, Mr Sinclair, now in Kuala Lumpur, has held talks with the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir, on defense cooperation between the two countries. Mr Sinclair is visiting Malaysia as part of a Southeast Asian tour which has already taken him to Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore.

The Malaysian deputy defense minister, Abu Bakar Mustapha, told Mr Sinclair at a dinner last night that Malaysia needed better equipped and well-trained men.

Combat Training Center

BK100933 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Australia is to provide specialist army advisers to help develop a new army combat training center in southern Malaysia. The minister for defense, Mr Sinclair, said the center would be major development in the Malaysian defense forces.

Speaking in Kuala Lumpur, he said the Australian assistance would cost up to \$5.5 million over 6 years. He said up to 14 Australian specialists would be provided.

Mr Sinclair, who was on a 5-day official visit to Malaysia, announced the Australian assistance after talks on defense cooperation with the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir.

RAAF Mirage Transfer

BK111425 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The visiting Australian defense minister, Mr Ian Sinclair, says any changes to be brought about by the redeployment of the Royal Australian Air Force Mirage squadron in Butterworth will be implemented flexibly and taking full account of Malaysian wishes. One of the two Mirage squadrons will be transferred to Australia next year. Mr Sinclair says no decision has been made on the second mirage squadron. Its future will be reviewed after consultations with the Malaysian Government in 1984 or 1985. The Australian minister was speaking at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur this evening.

He adds that he is really impressed by Malaysia's efforts to develop its own defense capability. Australia will give its cooperation and assistance to Malaysia in this matter.

TIN MINERS CRITICIZE GSA STOCKPILED TIN SALE

BK111427 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Local tin miners have criticized the U.S. refusal to temporarily suspend sale of its General Services Administration [GSA] stockpile, despite appeals by the International Tin Council.

The president of the All-Malaya Chinese Mining Association, Datuk Hew See Tong, described the U.S. move as being downright irresponsible and extremely discriminatory of the interests of tin-producing countries.

In June and July alone, the GSA disposed of 820 tons of the metal, which was 13 percent of the average monthly permissible export amount for Malaysia. On the 29th of last month the GSA sold 285 tons compared with 245 tons transacted at the Pulau Penang tin market. Datuk Hew stresses that as such, a producers association should be formed to benefit tin-producing countries.

SINGAPOREDIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PANAMA ESTABLISHED

BK071121 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Panama and Singapore have established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs says the move is to strengthen the existing friendly relations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

BRIEFS

SARAWAK DENGUE CASES -- Two confirmed cases and eight suspected cases of dengue have been reported in Sarawak since January this year. A spokesman of the State Medical and Health Department in Kuching said the latest suspected case is a 15-year old girl from (Siburan) on the Kuching-Serian Road. She was admitted to the Sarawak general hospital on 27 July. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jul 82 BK]

PENANG, PERAK DENGUE CASES -- More dengue cases have been reported on Penang Island and Perak. On Penang Island, 6 more cases of dengue fever have been reported, bringing the total to 136 since the beginning of this year. The state director of medical and health services, Dr (Fonseka), told a news conference that the situation was still serious. In Perak, 5 new suspected dengue cases have been reported over the past 24 hours. A spokesman of the medical and health department said this brings the total number of cases in the state to 155, a threefold increase compared to that for the whole of last year. He described the dengue situation in Perak as serious. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Aug 82 BK]

MARCOS SAYS BUSINESSMEN INVOLVED IN 'CONSPIRACY'

OW111431 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The president has linked some members of the business community to an alleged conspiracy to foment nationwide terror through strikes, bombings and assassinations sometime next month. The president told newsmen that the intelligence community has a watchlist of these business leaders who are reportedly helping finance the entire antigovernment conspiracy movement. The watchlist also includes labor leaders, intellectuals, pseudo-intellectuals, subversives and members of the MNLF.

The president exposed the terrorist plot last Sunday in a speech highlighting the joint PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] anniversary of Camp Bagong Diwa in Bicutan, Taguig. The president then revealed that the targets of the assassination phase of the conspiracy were ranking government officials and military officers. The president said the nationwide strikes and bombings were aimed at centers of civilian authorities.

In today's interview with newsmen, the president again appealed to the leaders of the alleged conspiracy to desist from carrying out their plot. The president likewise assailed some labor leaders identified with the plot for reneging on their promise to abandon their participation in the conspiracy.

ENRILE SAYS CPP, NPA AIM TO ENSLAVE PEOPLE

OW111419 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile bared today that the Communist Party [of the Philippines -- CPP] and the New People's Army [NPA] were using every means to attain its ultimate objective of enslaving the people. Enrile bared this development in a keynote speech at the opening of a 2-day seminar on national security, insurgency and counterinsurgency among governors, mayors and other local leaders of Samar and Leyte at Tacloban.

Enrile said the CPP-NPA will not hesitate to use any means to attain victory, including the killing of anyone who resists the dissident movement. Enrile said many people were being deluded by the Marxists, whose political platform envisions the unattainable goal of complete equality among people, removal of the government and even the laws. Enrile said the seminar should be duplicated elsewhere in the country since it would harness coordination between the military and local political leaders in fighting our common enemy.

BUSINESS LEADER WARNS OF FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

HK120249 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Aug 82 p 15

[Text] Fred Elizalde, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), has warned that 99 percent of business firms in the Philippines are now facing financial difficulties.

In a speech during a dialogue on the Philippine financial situation held at the Philippine International Convention Center, Elizalde reported that "we are passing through one of the most severe economic depressions in the history of mankind," and that the private sector needs government help. The PCCI president called on the government to act now to prevent the collapse of business firms by meeting their urgent needs for refinancing, better interest rates and effective fiscal incentives.

Elizalde expressed the view that the Central Bank's APEX loan program does not answer the immediate needs of the private sector since the scheme is designed more for assisting new projects. "The present urgent need is to strengthen current capabilities, revitalize on-going projects and save the present ventures."

Even those fortunate to have new and attractive projects, he pointed out, are confronted with conditions and collateral requirements that are too stringent for most companies to meet.

Elizalde said the various sectors of business and industry have raised various problems and their common sentiments, in the order of priority, are as follows:

1. The need for refinancing and adequate funding for existing businesses hard hit by recession.
2. Improve short, medium, as well as long-term interest rate structures.

BUSINESS DAY VIEWS ASEAN GROWTH -- PART II

HK120236 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Aug 82 p 5

[Feature by reporter Abrino Aydinan: "ASEAN'S Growth Reviewed -- Part II"]

[Text] It is more apparent that the individual countries have been charting their national development plans without serious regard to a very fluid regional economic perspective, and some of them do not even hide their preference to go it alone while paying lip service to cooperation.

For all its declaration about its objective being primarily economic cooperation, ASEAN has not moved as fast as the private sector and some government officials would like it to. Impatient Manila businessmen predict that if the review of ASEAN progress directed by the AEM [ASEAN economic ministers] does not result in hoped for measures to make the ASEAN economic community a reality, this dream would never become a reality. And they have reasons for their fears.

The internal tariff cutting exercises in ASEAN have not set off a dramatic increase in intraregional trade; in proportion to their world trade, the turnover among the ASEAN countries is rather small. From 15.5 percent in 1970, it ironically declined to 13.8 percent in 1978, following the signing of the agreement on ASEAN preferential trading arrangements (PTA) in 1977. It is a measure of the futility of the exchange of voluntary tariff concessions, which produced most of the 8,000 items in the PTA list consisting of products not or minimally traded by any of the ASEAN countries, that the economic ministers ended the practice last year. To continue building up the PTA items, ASEAN has been automatically including in the list more and more low trade-value products and is considering to raise to \$2.5 million the maximum import-value level of items that would come automatically under the preferential trading system. But critics are quick to point out that these items are about as significant to intra-ASEAN trade as their historically low trade values indicate. Certainly, ASEAN has a long way to go before it can even become a simple free-trade area.

In industrial cooperation, ASEAN has made the most significant strides in setting up big joint projects. Of these ASEAN industrial projects (AIP's), the two urea projects based in Indonesia and Malaysia as well as Thailand's rock-salt soda ash project have taken off the ground, while the Philippines' project has finally been decided to be a copper fabrication center, after changing options twice (first a phosphatic fertilizer, then a pulp and paper project). Meanwhile, Singapore has again made no move to contribute a regional project, after withdrawing its proposal for diesel engine manufacturing; Singapore has put up ludicrously low equity investments in the three proceeding AIP's. This modest progress in building common industrial plants has taken about six years.

The basic agreement on ASEAN industrial complementation (AIC) was approved last year after three years of negotiations, but apart from one finalized project for the five countries to gain exclusive rights to maintain existing facilities for certain automotive components and a yet to be finalized second package of automotive components production in the region, nothing else could be decided upon.

AIJV's: The private sector took the initiative in developing a program for ASEAN industrial joint ventures (AIJV's), which would make industrial cooperation easier by avoiding the tedious process of identifying products that would admit of production complementation among the ASEAN countries. After going through numerous drafts, which sought to do away with the limiting "industrial" qualification of the project and to expand the concept to include agriculture, trade finance, shipping and other services, the proposed AIJV guidelines failed to get final approval from the AEM, to the frustration of the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

After a fairly long period of dialogue with major trading partners and sources of inward investments and aid, ASEAN has realized its expectations are not matched by the quantity and quality of assistance forthcoming from these quarters. The large amounts of ASEAN's funding for ambitious regional industrial projects have a willing donor only in Japan, and this on controversial terms which have invited charges of slick dealing on the part of the Japanese.

In a set of guidelines formulated last year for the further conduct of dialogues with third countries and organizations, ASEAN set down priority areas where meaningful cooperation with them should be negotiated and could be realistically expected. It has also taken tentative steps to forge formal relations with other Third World regional groupings such as the South Pacific Forum that includes newly independent and emerging island nations which may be culturally closer to the ASEAN countries than any other, and the Arabs' newly founded Gulf Cooperation Council. Realization: If anything, this thrust in foreign relations may indicate a growing realization in ASEAN that the usefulness to each member of traditional ties with the West rooted in its colonial past wanes as their interdependence grows. Consequently, with the frontiers of national interests expanded in a regional community, so is the horizon for cooperation with third parties. In this relation, Filipino private sector figures who perennially prod ASEAN towards its economic-community goal are taking up the Pacific community idea that originated outside ASEAN. This may be looked at as an ASEAN attempt to forestall any rivalries between ASEAN and other Pacific groupings for the attention of the major powers in the region. One of these ASEAN private sector visionaries, David Sycip (president of Rizal Banking Corp. and a director of ASEAN Finance Corp.), has come out with his proposal for a "Western Pacific initiative."

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